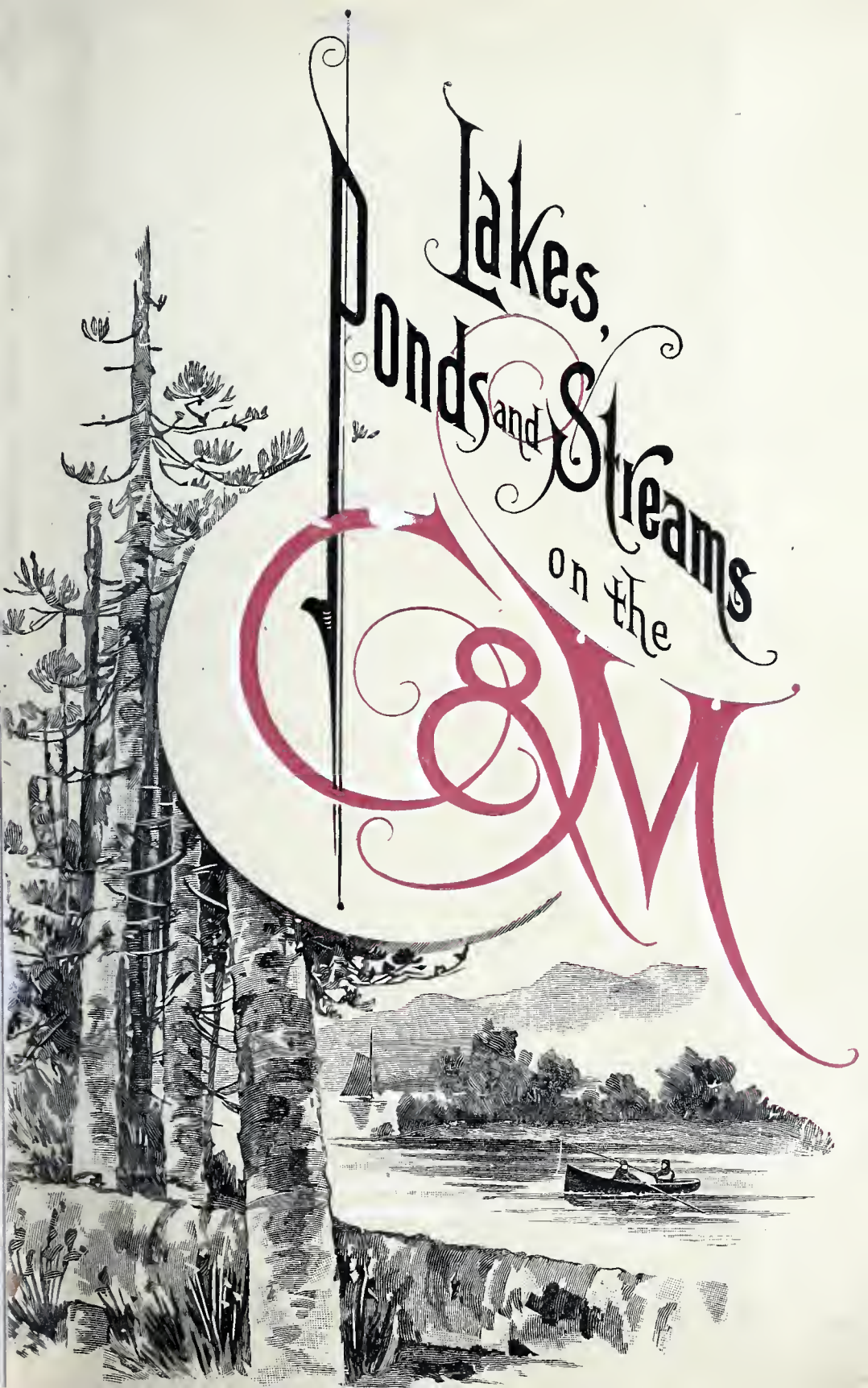
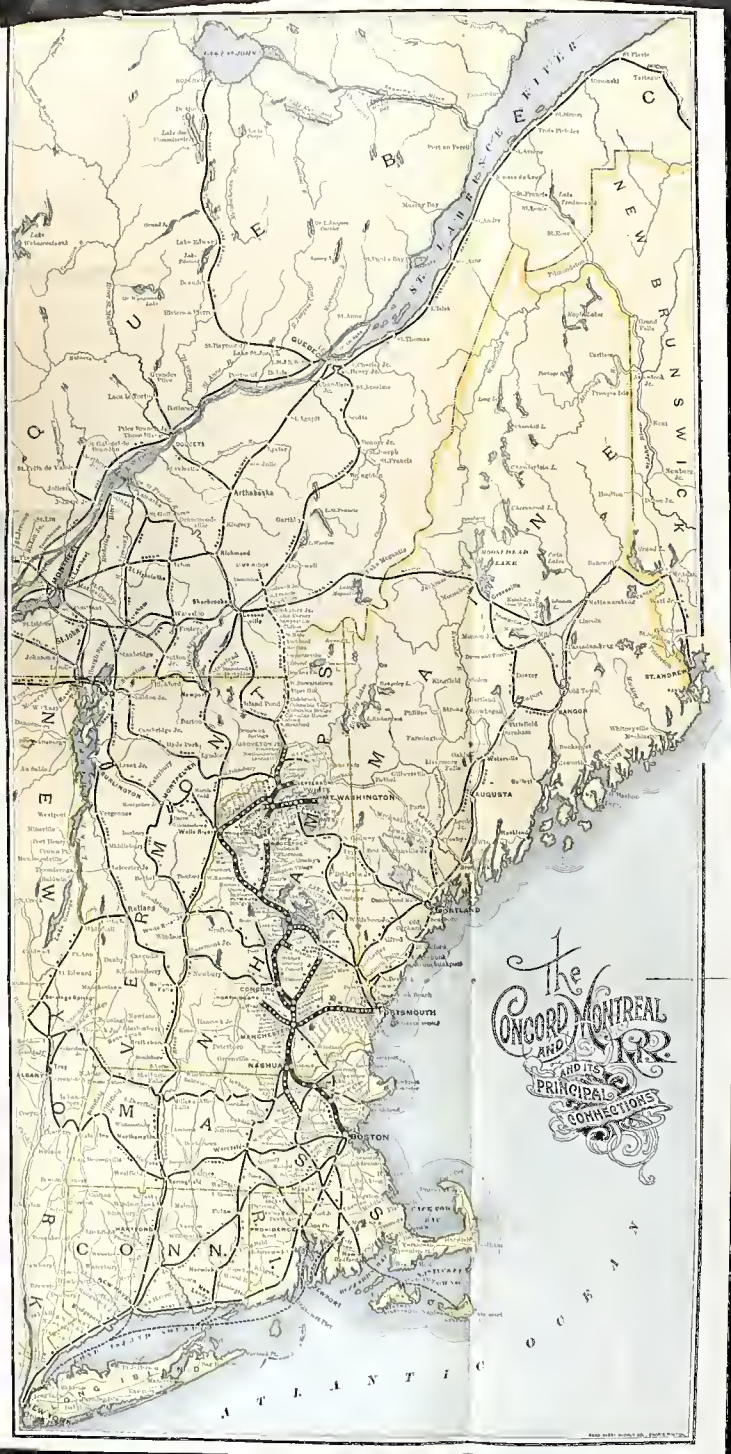
Lakes, Ponds and Streams on the C&M

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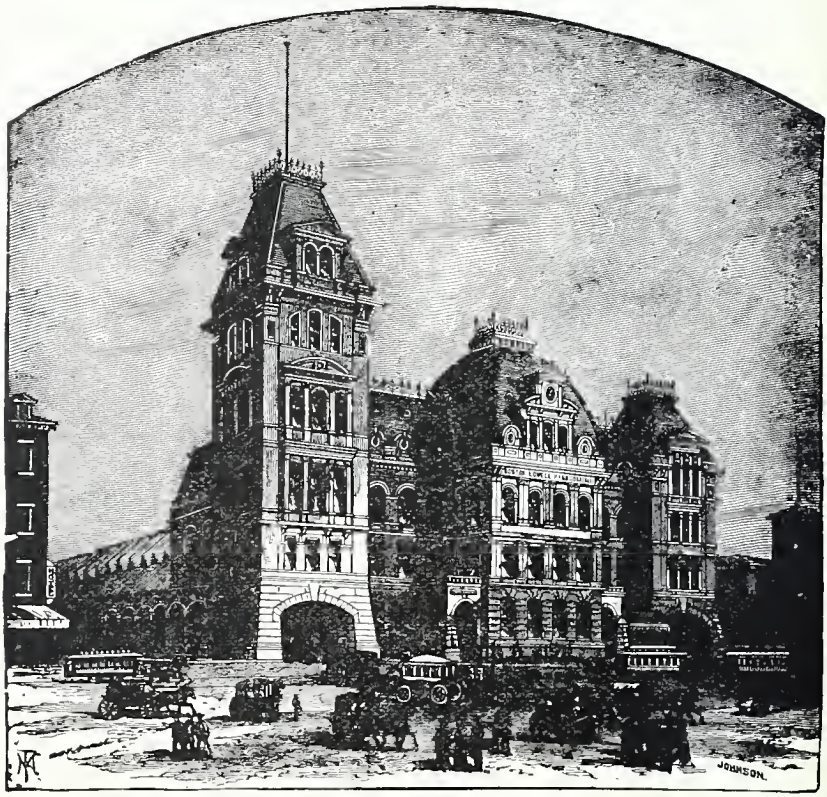

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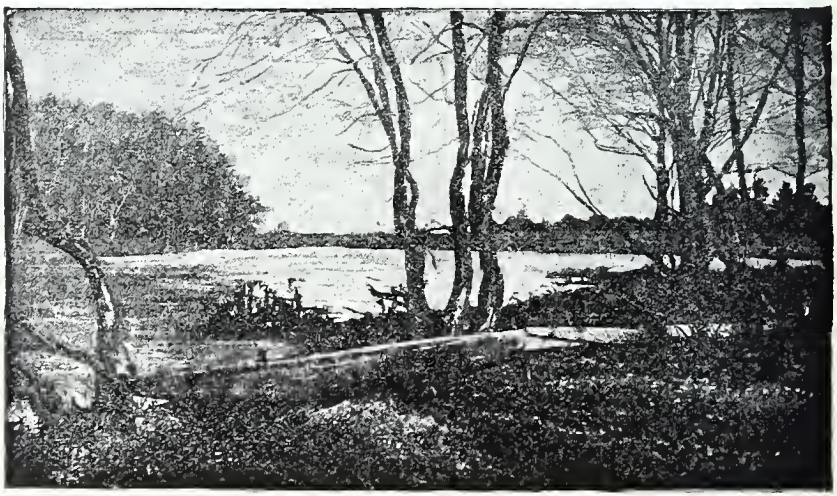
CHAPTER I.

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS OF THE OLD GRANITE STATE. — ITS WATER-SHEETS AND STREAMS. — ONLY SIXTEEN MILES OF SEACOAST. — DELIGHTS FOR FISHERMEN AND SPORTSMEN.

THE natural scenic attractions of the Old Granite State exist in almost endless variety. Far and wide upon the face of the earth this section of the United States has become noted for the grandeur of its mountains, the primitive character of its forests, and the wild and eccentric freaks of nature, as shown in its glens and gorges. New Hampshire has often been called the "Switzerland of America," usually because it resembles that diminutive portion of Europe in its mountain ranges and isolated upheavals, and in the quiet loveliness of its intervales and pastoral scenes. In reality there is infinitely more of variety and striking natural presentation in this State than can be found within the Swiss territory, even with its border-lands added; and there are natural manifestations here which lend to the scenes and situations in which they are found charms that the mountain peaks and passes of the longer known country in no wise possess. Indeed, no saying can be more truthful with regard to the lands found west of the shores of the Atlantic, than that no one of their people ever need to cross the ocean with the expectation of finding fairer or more attractive scenes beyond than exist in the home sections, and especially in New England. In all the world these have few equals, and no superiors.

But it is not alone the mountains of New Hampshire, and their adjuncts of woods and glens and intervales, that give to the scenery of this State the pre-eminence which it undoubtedly possesses over many other sections of New England. While the territory of this commonwealth is indeed washed by the waters of the Atlantic, and thus may claim to be a seacoast section, the Old Granite State has but sixteen miles of ocean shores,— beautiful and attractive beyond measure to be sure they are, — and thus can hardly set up its banners on the score of marine characteristics. As though it were intended to compensate her, however, for the contracted limits of her seacoast, her ocean outlooks and her shore scenery are of the finest known to the Atlantic boundaries; and Newcastle, the Isles of Shoals, the surf-swept ledges and beaches, and the memory of old Agamenticus and other notable features as viewed from all these points, linger in the mind of the tourist and summer-seeker, always illustrative of the quality of New Hampshire ocean scenes.

But the coast line of the Old Granite State, fair as it is, bears but small relation to the attractions of her territory with regard to water views and characteristics. As might be expected in a section of country bristling with hills and mountains and abounding in gorges and notches and valley formations of every conceivable type, her lake and river features find unusual development. The mountain-sides are marked by trickling brooks or gushing streams that find their way outward through the interstices of the crags, or the thin earthy coverings of the ledges. The intervales and bottom lands are strewn with boiling springs, the water forced to the surface through the tremendous pressure exerted from above, and issuing through the numerous quicksand formations in ebullitions never ceasing and more or less violent. The streams and brooklets thus engendered unite their forces under countless conditions and ever varying circumstances, and, gathering power and volume as they advance, flow through every dell and glen and valley, seeking that final refuge, the last resting place of all inland waters — Old Ocean! Before reaching this haven, however, these united streams often become great rivers. The springs in the valleys boil and bubble, and mingle their contributions until the depressions among the hills are entirely occupied and filled to the natural levels; and fairest water-sheets are the results, sometimes of acres, occasionally of miles, in area. Through these the mountain streams and rivers run, or within them new water-courses are born, so that the whole becomes a vast chain of myriad links and parts — a water system all pervading and beneficent beyond measure.



THE MERRIMACK, BETWEEN THORNTON'S AND MERRIMACK.

This is exactly the situation in New Hampshire; and the water features of the scenery of this State form one of its most remarkable characteristics. The water thus descending from every mountain-side and bubbling upward from every vale and shady nook is of the clearest and purest in the whole world, the most beneficent agent of health and strength to humanity, and the

fairest imaginable natural product to lie outspread under its gaze. All over the State this mountain water is found, collected in lakes and ponds and lagoons, or hurrying in streams of greater or less volume from point to point. No part of its territory, and especially of the mountain region, is without these features frequently occurring; indeed, so lavish is their bestowment that every mountain-road, every highway and thoroughfare leading to or from localities coming at all within the notice of the public, and every wildest pathway trodden by the explorer, is sure to lie along the margins or within view of these waterways.

It might go without telling that these waters, crystal clear and the emblem of purity itself, are the natural home of certain species and varieties of the finny tribes that were apparently created as fitting agents for their animation. The brook trout are as abundant in these sections as are berries in the woods, and their quality may be inferred from the conditions above presented. But not alone this variety of the trout family is now found in the New Hampshire waters; indeed there is hardly a named variety of the trout species known to the sportsman and beloved by the epicure that is not present somewhere in the New Hampshire lakes and streams, as will appear further on in this little volume.

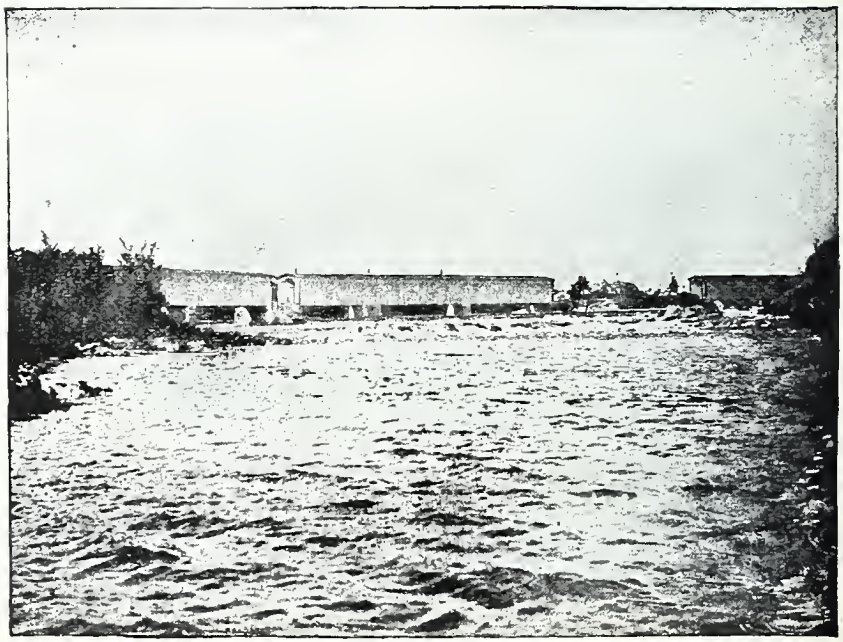
Here is the very paradise of the fisherman, who believes in his heart that to toil all day along a mountain stream, and catch something, is not time lost.

UP RIVER AT MERRIMACK.

The belief has somehow obtained in many sections that there is no good fishing in the White Mountains. Of course when the term "fishing" is used nowadays, reference is made to that department of piscatorial exercise which has to do with the taking of trout, few other varieties being accounted worthy of reckoning under the head of sporting. The conclusion is errone-

ous, and has taken place chiefly through the misrepresentations of persons not at all competent to hold adequate or accurate knowledge of the matter, who have been satisfied that the absence of game in the region, and not of skill in themselves, has been the cause of their own failures. A true statement of the case will show the White Mountains region to abound in trout fishing localities, and to contain the most satisfactory resorts for the experienced angler known in New England.

The streams of the mountains region are of the wildest character, and their surroundings are of the noblest and grandest imaginable. Their courses are not through verdant and blooming fields and undulating pastures, nor are their banks dotted with sightly residences, or estates made attractive by the arts and labors of man. Instead, their waters ripple at the bottom of ravines and gorges, and tumble over thickly strewn rocks and stony beds, which have been worn smooth by the never-ceasing friction of centuries. Great forest trees hang over their currents, their branches often meeting in an archway above, and their trunks finally falling and forming obstructions in the channels, when years of growth and others of decay have finished their career. On either side close-growing thickets of underbrush



HOOKSETT BRIDGES.

luxuriate. The sources of these streams are in the mountains, and many a cascade marks their progress, alternating with frequent "pools" and "holes," secluded and deeply shaded, and often almost unapproachable except from the bed of the stream. The fisherman, besides the pleasing excitements

and expectancies of his employment, finds in all his surroundings exhilarations and upliftings which are unknown to his occupation elsewhere. If he indulges in a look upward it falls upon the glorious peaks of mountains, towering above him for thousands of feet. The shadow which anon falls across his watery pathway, and arrests for the moment the sunlight which had begun to scorch too hotly, comes through the interposition of fleeting clouds sailing along the mountain-sides. The dancing, shimmering sunbeams, divided and multiplied among the ripples a thousand times, stream through between gnarled branches and waving limbs, which the arts and enterprises of man have never molested in their original positions. And for mile upon mile of his wanderings the solitude is as unbroken, the scenes as wild and natural and the silence as profound, as when the mountain peaks first pierced the air

Through such conditions of allurements and surroundings the summer visitor to the mountains may pass many a pleasing hour, communing with Nature and partaking in every fibre of his being of her delights and beneficences, while he gratifies to the full the passion which every mortal in some degree possesses, of living in a primeval state and satisfying his desires from the domain of creation. But the reward of sympathy and admiration when the sportsman arrives home with his trophies! How the ladies flash about the rotunda and gather from the groupings on the piazza, and the gentlemen congregate about the doorway, while the attendants fly around in the general hurry to spread the tempting display! The exhibition is soon ready. Side by side upon the broad japanned tray lie the speckled beauties by scores, all captured by the same hand this very day. Look at them! Call the recluses from upstairs, and bid the last comers hasten from the supper table! Send for the railroad men, and the mountain driver, and the hostler. and, above all, the cook, for all are equally interested in the display. Some of the biggest fellows stretch their length away across the tray, while the very smallest are treasures not at all to be despised. The mountain streams from which they have just been taken are as clear and sparkling as the purest uncontaminated spring-water can render them, and not a speck of taint or suspicion of unsavoriness can possibly enter into their composition. All quietly think of these things while looking on, and secretly hope to be at hand when the tables are served later on. Meanwhile, is not the fisher of the day a hero?

It must be admitted that during the short time in the year when the summer "season" is on, the best known and easiest reached streams are often hardly whipped by individuals representing the visiting throngs, including not only experienced fishers, equipped with every variety of tackle and device, but amateurs of every grade of ignorance and conceit, to whom quality of equipment or the presence of fish make no sort of difference to the results attained. It is this last named class of itinerants whose members conclude and report that there is no trout fishing in the mountains.

The Concord & Montreal Railroad serves every rural and scenic section of New Hampshire, and upon its lines are to be found the great majority of all the lakes, ponds and streams within the State; while to such as are not thus situated these lines stand as most direct transportation agencies. The

following pages of this book are designed to afford full information regarding these water-sheets and ways so far as their connection with this railroad system is concerned; so that every tourist, visitor, fisherman, sportsman, or any person interested in their existence, whereabouts and qualities, may judge intelligently of their merits as features worthy of note in planning for summer outings.

CHAPTER II.

NATURAL FISH STOCKS OF THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. — THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FISH COMMISSION AT LIVERMORE FALLS. — ARTIFICIAL SUPPLIES OF LAKES AND STREAMS.

AS stated in the foregoing chapter, the inland waters of New Hampshire — lakes, ponds and streams — abound in fish of many varieties, the stock being natural in every part of the State of such fish as are usually found in New England. Perch, trout, pickerel and the like varieties exist in nearly all these waters, and in many localities have furnished excellent sport for the fisherman, as well as no small addition to the edibles of the State, for generations. Smelt are to be found in their season in the mixed water ponds, a valuable food-fish for the larger and finer varieties of trout in the lakes and ponds; and the lordly salmon, noblest of all the finny tribe that inhabit inland waters, is still found in the swift-running Merrimack River, and even as far up as the lower waters of the Pemigewasset at certain times in the year. Salmon of thirty or even more pounds each in weight are now taken in the Merrimack River; but this results largely from the artificial stocking of this water which has taken place of late years, as will be seen further on in this chapter.

Besides the natural provision of fish for these inland waters, the State of New Hampshire some years since, in conjunction with its neighbor, Massachusetts, created a commission whose office it was to superintend and promote the interests of the fish supplies and fisheries of the State, the maintenance of fish-hatching establishments in various sections, and the artificial stocking of the lakes, ponds and streams with new and old varieties of enhanced quality and excellence by these means. Some idea of its labors and the results that have attained through its efforts may be gained from the fact that in the year 1891 it distributed among the waters of the State, of young brook trout, 616,000; lake trout, 1,310,000; Penobscot salmon, 332,000; land-locked salmon, 165,000; aureolus, or golden trout, 75,000; California trout, 20,000; Loch Leven trout, 10,000 — a total of 2,538,000 young fish, as vigorous and hardy as any that ever animated still or running waters. The young salmon were all placed in the Pemigewasset River. Of the land-locked salmon 25,000 were placed in Lake Winnipesaukee, and 10,000 in Stinson Pond, Rumney. Of the California trout 10,000 were placed in Perch Pond, Campton. Of the lake trout 420,000 were placed in Lake Winnipesaukee, 260,000 in Winnisquam Bay, 10,000 in Penacook Lake,

10,000 in Stinson Pond, Rumney, and 10,000 in Walker's Pond, Boscawen. Brook trout were distributed by thousands upon thousands in Concord, Fabyan's, Crawford's, Pittsfield, Manchester and vicinity, Bedford, Goffstown, Epsom, Laconia, Nashua, Canaan, Lebanon, Penacook, Lancaster, Lisbon, Littleton, Boscawen, Franconia, Canterbury, Weare, Campton, and many other places. This is a sample of the work done by the joint fish commission of the two States: but no description by word or pen can accurately and adequately portray the beneficial results that have thus far attended its labors.

At this point it is fair to state that the fish commission of New Hampshire practically consists of one man,— Hon. Elliott B. Hodge, the superintendent and executive officer of the board. This is not in the slightest degree a reflection upon Col. George W. Riddle, of Manchester, and Mr. Willard H. Griffin, of Henniker, Mr. Hodge's most worthy associates upon the board, but only indicates the situation practically in this department. The work of the hatcheries, the distribution of the young fish, the visitation, inspection and classification of the various waters, are all done by Mr. Hodge in person; and into no better or abler hands could these duties have fallen. An expert in all matters connected with subjects outlined in the foregoing of these pages, Mr. Hodge has, since his appointment in 1881, perfected his knowledge by experience, observation, experiment and practice, until he has become one of the authorities of the country upon fish-breeding, culture and handling. He knows the lakes, ponds and streams of New Hampshire as the gardener knows his beds and trees; and his skill and sagacity in the propagation and culture of the fish more than equal that of the expert ornithologist in the treatment of birds. His labors have been of inestimable advantage to the peculiar interests placed in his charge; and both the residents of and visitors to the Old Granite State have reason for congratulations for this instance of the right man in the right place.

The main or principal hatchery of the commission in New Hampshire is at Livermore Falls, just within the gateway of the Pemigewasset Valley and about two miles from the central village of Plymouth. Here is the headquarters of the whole business of fish production and propagation, and a delightfully situated and excellently well fitted situation it occupies. A few rods above the hatchery establishment the Pemigewasset River tumbles over a steep ledge formation, its disposition evidently affected in the past by volcanic influences, the rock masses lying at the mouth of a narrow gorge or rift in the hills, their fronts rising steep and frowning for from fifty to one hundred feet at the point where the water rolls over. The scenery in the immediate vicinity of the falls is wild and primitive, characteristic indeed of much of that of the valley which opens even above, the railroad line closely following the river bank and the new manufacturing establishment recently placed at the very foot of the falls, being about the only suggestions present that humanity takes any interest in the surroundings, other than to look upon them as a display of Nature's vagaries.

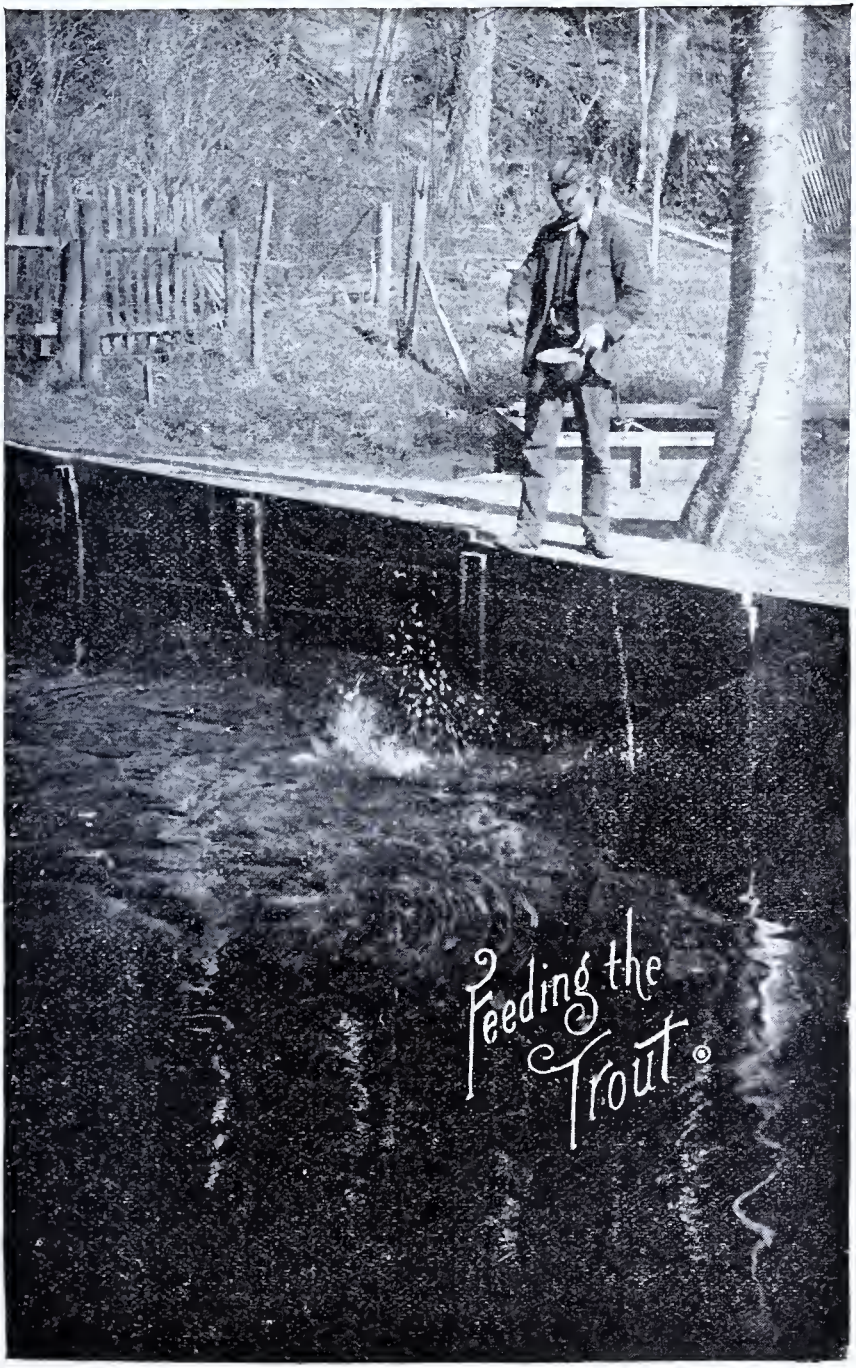
The river having made its steep descent over the ledges rolls turbulently down the valley, which below the falls almost immediately broadens out

Hatching House and Salmon Pool

between the towns of Plymouth and Holderness, and ultimately becomes a quiet, peaceful, eminently rural section, in appearance as well as in character. A furlong or so below the falls it passes by a retired nook or dell near its east bank, ensconced at the foot of sharply rising hills, almost as steep in their formation as the ledges over which it has just descended. The sides of these hills are thickly grown with birch and other trees, many of them of giant size, and their shade as thick in summer time as that of a matted roof. The floor of this dell is almost level, or only gently rolling, and scarcely more than an acre or two in extent; and in its centre is a little natural pond, somewhat enlarged from its original proportions, with its outlying artificial reservoirs and tanks, that form the receptacles for the breeding and growing fish which constitute the stock of the establishment and the product of the hatcheries within the building on their margin. Between the ponds and the base of the hills there is just room for the level road and pathway that make nearly the circuit of the nook. From the hillside the waters of a whole group of springs emerge, bubbling and murmuring; and these are led in most cases, by the contrivances of the superintendent, along sluiceways and into receptacles to be described further on in this chapter. Opposite the little pond, and leading upward from the roadway just above referred to, a flight of ninety-eight wooden steps in one stairway climbs the hillside, leading to the plateau at the top, upon which is the residence of the genius of the place — Mr. Hodge.

A broad-based, dark-painted, unpretentious building occupies the ground at the foot of the hill on the side of the pond nearest the river. It is plain enough to be seen at the first view that building, pond and tanks are all parts of one establishment, and even a novice would quickly decide that they are all connected to serve one purpose. Within this building are the hatcheries managed by Mr. Hodge, and very complete and interesting are the features that they present. Upon the hillside directly opposite this building and only a few rods away from it, three goodly springs throw out their waters, which are gathered into pools upon the spot, and from thence are conveyed through pipes inside the building. The water of these springs is as clear and pure as it is possible for water to be, and possesses all the characteristics of the mountain spring waters of New Hampshire, besides some notable qualities that not all of them can boast. A peculiarity of the water of these springs as delivered in the hatchery is their variation in temperature, one of them being 42°, another 37°, and the third 34°, Fahrenheit. The arrangements within the building are such that the water of either one of these springs, or of any of them together, may be used at any one time; so that if desired the temperature may be considerably increased to accelerate hatching operations, maintained at an average of about 38°, or kept down to the lowest point, if the health and development of the young fry require it.

In the main room of the hatchery rows of raised sluiceways are found running its entire length, sufficiently elevated from the floor to enable attendants to manipulate their contents easily. These sluiceways are about two feet in width, and are divided by partitions at intervals of about the same distance, making each sluiceway a succession of square shallow basins, through which


Feeding the Trout.

the spring water above described is allowed to course with hardly preceptible current, and filling the basins to the depth of only a few inches. Within these receptacles the fry are hatched, the operations being constantly the objects of the most assiduous attentions of the superintendent and his helpers. Here again the truth that the arts of man can and continually do improve upon nature is fully illustrated; for while, under natural conditions, only three per cent. or four per cent. of all the salmon spawn deposited ever results in permanent addition to the fish family, exactly the reverse is the case in this hatchery, where at least ninety-five per cent. of the spawn placed is hatched and the fished raised, or all but three per cent. or four per cent. of the original deposit.

These sluiceways are devoted to the propagation of different varieties of the trout and salmon families, and the fry of these varieties exist here to the number of millions throughout the hatching season, the basins exhibiting the early life of the infant fish under every possible form or condition. The basins are connected, so far as the escape of water from one to another is concerned, and each has its own lively, struggling and numerous community, often aggregating thousands of minute specimens in a single receptacle, the object of the unceasing and most intelligent care of experienced manipulators. The waters must be kept clear and moving and their temperature carefully regulated. The young fish have a habit of crowding together in a solid mass in some section of the basin, and they must be frequently stirred up and these masses scattered to prevent their smothering each other. In many ways the youngsters require looking after, which renders their supervision and successful raising matters involving not the minimum of labor and responsibility. The salmon which are the parent fish of the fry of this species raised in this establishment are taken by the commission in the Pemigewasset and Merrimack Rivers, the catch being made in June, and yielding seventy-five or eighty specimens of from six to thirty-five pounds weight each. These fish are kept in the reservoir pond, and their eggs are taken in October. The young salmon are all returned to the Pemigewasset River.

But by far the greater number of young fish to be found in the hatching house represent the trout family, in its differing varieties or manifestations. The sluiceways showed at one time the present spring (1892) of fry of the brook trout, 600,000; of lake trout, 300,000; and of land-locked salmon, California trout, Loch Leven trout, aureolus or golden trout, and other varieties, many hundreds of thousands more. The spawn of the Loch Leven trout is obtained directly from Scotland; that of the California trout from the section of country indicated by the name; and the same is true of the Penobscot salmon. The aureolus is comparatively a new trout, never recognized or described by naturalists until this service was performed for the public in 1885 by Mr. Hodge. Until since this fish has been propagated by him in New Hampshire it was only to be found in one body of water in this country, and that a little lake in the town of Ellsworth, Maine, where, however, it had been known to exist for the past sixty years. It is a most valuable addition to the fish stock of the New Hampshire waters, as are also the other varieties above mentioned; and no State in the Union has now finer stocks of excel-

State Hatchery, Jamestown

lent food and game fishes than has this New England section. All the large lakes and ponds have one or more of these varieties as permanent inhabitants naturalized to the situation; and the results are becoming more and more apparent and satisfactory with every year that passes.

Returning again to the pond and tanks outside, these are found to be filled with the older specimens of fish that have been hatched within the building, and are now strong, lively and well developed individuals, asserting their place and their natures as animating agents, and fully illustrating the capabilities and value of this class of creation as a provision for the needs and desires of humanity. Here again is found the clear sparkling spring water, flowing with a little more of energy than is the case in the sluiceways, through tanks and ponds, from two to four or five feet in depth. These tanks are literally swarming with the most intensely active fish, only a single variety to be found in any one receptacle, and the tanks graded according to the ages of the fish. A dip net, of novel construction, in the hands of Mr. Hodge or one of the attendants, brings up for inspection at any time from one to a dozen of these speckled and striped beauties, varying in weight from one ounce to two, three, or more pounds. These fish are fed with chopped liver and coarse beef, and some idea of the amount of provender they will consume — if they can get it — may be had upon the statement that seventy-five or one hundred pounds of this food is readily devoured by the fish families of this establishment in one day. That they are well fed — though they do not receive every day such an amount of food as is above indicated — is evidenced by their excellent condition of form, flesh, strength and activity, every individual being a model of his class.

So much for the central establishment of the fish commission of New Hampshire and Massachusetts; but besides this New Hampshire has other and subordinate stations of equal, and in some points greater importance than this headquarters. These include the Sunapee Lake, Bristol, Laconia, Keene and Colebrook stations, each having a specialty. Besides giving attention to the general interests of the commission Mr. Hodge presides over all these, and their operations are directed by him.

New Hampshire has over 350,000 acres of water within its boundaries. While it is not the fact that all the streams and bodies into which this is divided have been stocked originally or by additions by the commission, it is certainly true that the greater and best part of them have received this attention and are profiting immensely in consequence. The trout brooks in all parts of the State have received immense additions to their stocks through these means. In supplying the waters, depth, formation of bottom, quality of water and food for the fish are all taken intelligently into account, and the stock is in accordance with all these conditions. There is no better fishing within the limits of New England today than the waters of New Hampshire in every part afford. Salutary Laws regulate the fishing of the lakes and rivers, as ought to be the case if spawning beds and breeding grounds are to be protected and made effective provisions. In some of these lakes land-locked salmon and lake trout have been taken weighing from twelve to eighteen pounds each.

CHAPTER III.

REFERENCE has already been made in the foregoing of these pages to the fact that by far the greater body of the lakes, ponds and streams of New Hampshire are found within the territory traversed by the lines of the Concord & Montreal Railroad system; and that those which are not thus directly situated lie within easy reach of these great highways, which are indeed the principal avenues of approach to nearly every section of the Old Granite State.

Following will be given, in the order of their succession upon the lines of the Concord & Montreal system, the towns, cities and villages lying along these lines, with reference to their condition regarding lakes, ponds and streams, their quality as fishing, sporting or boating localities, with something of their relative importance in this connection, the design being to enable the inquirer at a glance to find out the merits or pretentions of any place in New Hampshire upon these lines, in arriving at a decision with regard to their desirability as summering places. Beginning then with the southern terminal point of the main line of this railroad system, the first station treated will be Nashua. Following this the railway stations will be taken as centres for description.

NASHUA. In the country immediately surrounding Nashua, and within a few miles of the centre of this city, there are several ponds and trout brooks. The territory of the city itself is traversed by the Nashua and Merrimack rivers, in which fish are to be taken in their season. Between Dunstable and East Groton in the south, Warren Pond and Island Pond contain fair stocks of pickerel and perch. In 1891 the fish commission placed 10,000 brook trout in Nashua waters.

THORNTON. Reed's Pond, three and a half miles west from the railway station, is a sightly water-sheet, with grove, boats, etc., for picnicing. This pond affords bass and pickerel.

One mile east from station, in the town of Litchfield, is Tufts' Brook, a trout stream.

MERRIMACK. Four miles distant from station is Babbosic Lake, or pond, with grove and public house near it. It has pickerel, black bass and small fish. Horseshoe Pond, one-half mile from the station, is well stocked with pickerel and perch. Great quantities of water-lilies are found in this pond in their season. A very pleasant drive is to Netticook Pond, an open water-sheet three miles from the station, containing black bass, pickerel and perch. There are a few small trout brooks in this territory.

GOFF'S. A few small trout streams are reached from this station with Stebbin's Pond and Lake Massabesic, elsewhere referred to.

THE MERRIMACK AT GOFF'S.

MANCHESTER. The Manchester territory is especially favored naturally with regard to fishing and hunting advantages; and few localities in New England, outside of the wildernesses of Northern Maine and New Hampshire, are more attractive in this regard. Trout, pickerel, perch, black bass and other varieties may be taken in various waters within a few miles of the City Hall. Within the past few years the fish commission has had control of Nutt's Pond, containing about 20 acres of water surface, which has proved peculiarly adapted to the propagation and growth of white perch, which were unknown to New Hampshire waters before the stocking of this pond by the commission. Already this variety has been introduced into several of the smaller lakes and ponds of the State, and with good success. The fishing at Amoskeag Falls is not now what it once was. Massabesic Lake, about four miles out from this city on the Concord & Portsmouth Branch, is a beautiful water-sheet, which gives name to the station and to the surrounding neighborhoods in its locality. This lake is in effect double, presenting the appearance of twin water-sheets, a narrow strip of land dividing the two basins. Deer Neck unites the two lakes at one extremity; and an excellent driving road, most attractive in its attributes of scenery and surroundings, occupies the entire length of the dividing beach. This lake is a notable resort of the section, the populations of the Merrimack Valley cities and towns holding in high esteem the pleasures it affords; and visitors from afar invariably find it an unfailing source of enjoyment. Hotels, summer cottages, boat club establishments and the like are found upon and near its shores, while outlying farms and fair estates characterize its surroundings, and the most beautiful pastoral scenery takes place on every hand. Its

waters are stocked with perch, pickerel, black bass, and other varieties. The area of this lake is about 2,500 acres. Although it is but four miles long, so irregular is its outline that it has 31 miles of curiously winding shore, presenting many beaches of whitest sand. Picturesque islands in large numbers diversify its scenery.

Manchester was settled in the early part of the eighteenth century, the great fisheries at Amoskeag Falls attracting the early populations. The establishment of its numerous factories and mills, however, proved the death blow to its fishing interests here.

There are numerous trout brooks within the Manchester territory. The commission placed 25,000 brook trout in these streams last year.

MARTIN'S. Within a short distance of this station are Dalton and Peter's Brooks, both emptying into the Merrimack. Some fine strings of trout are taken from these streams. Sawyer's Pond, about three miles from the station, is surrounded by woods and marshes, the highway running by the side of the pond. The perch and pickerel in its waters furnish fine sport for fishermen. Both pond and streams are easy of access.

THE MERRIMACK, BETWEEN GOFF'S AND MANCHESTER.

HOOKSETT. Besides being situated on the Merrimack, which has here one of the most beautiful displays of falls of its whole course, the Hooksett territory is diversified with water-sheets and streams that render it extremely attractive. Last year the commission placed 6,000 brook trout in these streams. One-half mile from the station here is Pinnacle Pond, having an area of about 20 acres, stocked with pickerel naturally, and with land-locked salmon by the commission. About the same distance from the

Hooksett and the Pinnacle

station is a little sheet known as Ten-Acre Pond, from which good pickerel are taken. Lakin's Pond, having an area of 1,000 acres and about three or four miles away, is a fine water-sheet in a picturesque locality and is well stocked with black bass, pickerel and perch. The fish commission have also improved the stock of this pond. Lakin's is reached by a walk or drive through the midst of fine scenery. Hinman's, Sawyer's and Clay Ponds, of 125, 200 and 100 acres respectively, are woods ponds from which pickerel and perch may be taken. There are several good trout brooks easy of access within the Hooksett territory, stocked both naturally and artificially. The scenery and natural associations in all these parts are of the finest.

TIPPING ROCK, SHIRLEY HILL.

SUNCOOK. This town, a terminus of the Suncook Valley Branch of the Concord & Montreal system, lies upon the Suncook river. It can boast of several trout streams, one of which, "Bear Brook," is one of the best known in New Hampshire. It is a large brook and well stocked. Boat Meadow Brook is another fine trout stream; and both it and Bear Brook empty into the Suncook River. Boat Meadow is really in Allenstown. These brooks are easy of access from the station.

ROBINSON'S. In this neighborhood are Tura, Rocky, Gault's and Heath Ponds, well stocked naturally with pickerel and perch. Bag Brook, Russell's Brook and Parsonage Brook are all within easy distance, and all good trout streams. Robinson's is a section of the town of Bow.

CONCORD. This city, the capital of the State, lies along the Merrimack River, which forms as a matter of course the chief water scenery.

Its principal water-sheet aside from the river is Pennacook Lake, which is situated about three miles northward from the State House in the city centre, and is reached easily by horse-cars from that point. From this lake the water supply for the city is taken, the works having been established at a cost of $300,000. This lake is a great place of resort for the residents of and visitors to the city, and it has in its neighborhood cottages, picnic grounds, and the usual accessories of a popular centre for summer visitation. It is small in extent, having an area of only about 40 acres. It has profited largely by the attentions of the commission, and is well stocked with land-locked salmon, lake trout, black bass and pickerel.

From this city as a headquarters many excellent trout streams may be visited, at distances varying from 3 to 15 miles away. Bear Brook, in Allenstown, is distant 11 miles; Diamond Gulley Brook, in Epsom, 10 miles; Fowler Brook, in Pembroke, 9 miles; Gore, Trap, Beehole and Bumpaggan Brooks, all in Loudon, respectively 3, 4, 5 and 13 miles; Forest, Picket and Beverly Brooks, in Canterbury, respectively 14, 11 and 11 miles; Kimball's Brook, in Gilmanton, 15 miles; Pine Island Brook, Loudon, 6 miles; Brick Yard and Poor Farm Brooks, in Boscawen, respectively 9 and 11 miles; Brown's Brook, in Contoocook, 10 miles; Dolph Brook, in Hopkinton, 10 miles. There are several lesser brooks within short distances of the city that yield an occasional good string. The commission placed 10,000 trout in the brooks of Concord last year.

In East Concord, the next station northward on the main line of the Concord & Montreal, there are in the neighborhood of the station Somerville Lake and Hot Hole and Snow's Ponds. Somerville Lake is a charming body of water, distant from the station about 20 minutes' drive over one of the finest country roads. The surroundings of this lake equal in beauty and attractiveness any of the kind to be found in New England. On the west side the surface of this water-sheet is covered with pure white pond lilies in their season. On the east side the lake is bordered by forests, with hard wood groves delightful for picnics. Nearly the entire shore is a white, sandy beach, affording excellent facilities for bathing. On the west side, in the neighborhood of Oak Hill, are many fine farms and summer residences, which are owned by parties in Cleveland, New York and Baltimore, who occupy them during the summer season and enjoy the fishing and boating on the lake. From the summit of Oak Hill can be seen Mounts Washington, Moosilauke, Kearsarge, and many other of the White and Franconia Mountains peaks. The lake abounds in pickerel and large perch.

Hot Hole Pond lies near the base of Oak Hill on the west. It is about one mile long and a half mile wide, and is very deep. For fish it has naturally pickerel and perch, and has been stocked with black bass by the commission. It is nearly surrounded by forests which abound in game.

Snow's Pond is about two miles from the station, is nearly round and about three quarters of a mile in diameter. It is on the main road to Shaker Village and is nearly surrounded by forests. Fish, the same as in Hot Hole Pond.

Lake Massabesic.

In the Merrimack River bordering the village are taken salmon, bass and pickerel.

There are no trout streams in this neighborhood.

Returning now to the southern terminal of the main line of the Concord & Montreal Railroad, or to Nashua Junction, a survey of the Merrimack Valley Branches of this system will be in order, as they take place between this point and Concord, beginning with the Acton Branch.

It must be understood that the names here given are of railroad stations, and that often more than one of these are to be found in the same township.

DUNSTABLE. Between this station and East Groton are two ponds, known locally as the "Upper" and "Lower" Ponds. The first above mentioned is Massapoag, or Island Pond, a fine sheet of pure water nearly surrounded by woods, and well stocked with pickerel and perch. A mineral spring, once much sought after by persons who came long distances to use its waters, was covered by this pond when the dam was built.

Salmon Brook is an outlet for these ponds, a pretty stream running through the town and emptying into the Nashua River.

GRANITEVILLE. One mile from station in this place is Burgess Pond; and two miles from the station is Long Sought For Pond. These ponds are well stocked with pickerel and perch. Forge Pond is also about one mile from the station.

Stony Brook and other small brooks are within this territory, but they have been most completely fished in the past.

WESTFORD. The ponds and streams considered as belonging to this locality are those just above mentioned under the head of Graniteville.

EAST LITTLETON. Same as Westford.

NORTH ACTON. One mile north from station is "Magog Lake," a beautiful sheet of water with fine natural surroundings. Well stocked with black bass. There are a few small trout brooks in this territory.

Next in order is the North Weare Branch, which makes showing as follows. This branch is built through the valley of the Piscataquog River, a picturesque stream, affording to the fishermen pickerel and trout. In damming the river for mill purposes here a large pond was formed, which abounds in pickerel.

For trout brooks this territory has Black Brook, Harry Brook, Mountain Brook, and several other small streams fairly well stocked.

SHIRLEY. Within this territory there are no ponds worthy of mention. There are a few good trout streams, among them Whittle's Brook and Little's Brook.

GOFFSTOWN. There are several good trout brooks in this place, coming down from the mountain sides; and these, with the river, afford the only fishing privileges. Within this territory are Scoby, Durant and Pleasant Ponds, all near the Francestown line. Oak Hill Pond and Gregg's Pond are about two miles from the station. Gorham Pond, about three miles from the station, is in Dunbarton territory. All these ponds are

beautifully situated among hilly and picturesque surroundings; and for fish they afford pickerel, perch and black bass. Haunted Pond is within Francestown limits and easy of access, and is about three miles from Pleasant Pond. Each of these ponds has an area of about 200 acres.

Cold Spring Brook, Otter Brook, Hodgdon Brook, Peacock Brook and numerous smaller streams are well stocked with trout, and some of these afford fine fishing.

EVERETT. This station, with East Weare and North Weare, are in the Weare township. Weare has for ponds: — Mount William Pond, on the south slope of the mountain of that name, measures about 126 acres, and is stocked with black bass. Duck Pond has about 50 acres, and is reached by the same road as Mount William Pond. Fennen Pond (40 acres) is in the west part of the town. Clough Pond is high up on the east side of Craney Hill. Within the town limits are several small trout streams, which were stocked by the commission with 10,000 fish last year.

The Portsmouth Branch of the Concord & Montreal system leaves the main line of the railroad at Manchester and runs directly to Portsmouth on the ocean shore. Following are its characteristics with regard to the features presented in this little volume:—

MASSABESIC. This station is near Massabesic Lake, a sketch of which will be found in the foregoing pages under the head of "Manchester." There are several small trout brooks in this territory, mostly running into the lake, but they are not desirable fishing brooks. Little Lake is also within this section.

AUBURN. Town Hill Lake, Clark's Pond, Pingree's Pond, Deerborn's Pond and Griffin's Pond are within this territory. These are well stocked with the usual varieties of fresh water fish. Among the trout streams are Bartlett, Hook's, Dearborn, Blunt, Hall, Eaton, Cilly's, Mead, Reid and MacNill Brooks.

CANDIA. Within a circuit of four miles from this station there are several small ponds, with the usual varieties of fish. A few small trout brooks are also found within these limits.

RAYMOND. One and a half miles from this station is Jones' Pond, with an area of about 800 acres, and stocked with trout, salmon, black bass and pickerel. This pond has also profited largely by the attentions of the commission. Governor's Pond is about one mile from station and contains about 400 acres. Stocked with black bass, pickerel and perch. Pecker Pond (100 acres) affords good pickerel and perch. These ponds are beautifully situated in a delightsome, slightly wooded country, and are all easy of access by attractive driveways. There are other smaller ponds in this territory, some of which contain fish.

For trout streams there are Fordway Brook, Green Brook, Dudley Brook, Richardson Brook, Pine Hill Brook and Ham Brook, all of which are good natural trout streams, and have been stocked by the commission. Within the limits of this locality there are many very desirable camping places, from which these ponds and streams can be reached at the will of the summer visitor.

EPPING. In this town there are only a few small trout streams, and these not very desirable for fishing purposes.

Next in order is the Suncook Valley Branch, a line of the Concord & Montreal system which, as its name indicates, occupies the valley of the Suncook River. In this valley and its neighborhoods are some of the finest trout streams in the State, and the lover of good fishing, who is usually a lover of Nature also, will find hereabouts manifold attractions in every part of the year, except the very coldest. This branch leaves the main line at Suncook, and a sketch of the water-sheets and privileges of this town will be found in the foregoing pages where the stations of the main line are considered. The first station on this branch is

ALLENSTOWN. In this town there are two ponds situated near the Deerfield line, having a small stock of pickerel and perch. Bear Brook and Boat Meadow Brook, noted trout streams, are within this territory, and are well stocked, though very hardly fished. From the Suncook River pickerel, trout and bass are taken.

SHORT FALLS. There are no ponds in the vicinity of this station. Deer Brook and other trout streams, with the river, afford the only fishing privileges.

EPSOM. In this town Chestnut Pond, of about 35 acres, is a fine water-sheet affording pickerel and perch. "Mountain Brook" is the principal trout stream; 5,000 trout were placed here by the commission last year.

PITTSFIELD. In this town there are several ponds. There are 18 ponds within a radius of ten miles of this village, every one of which abounds in fish. Berry's Pond (25 acres) is up on the side of Catamount Mountain, and is the source of the Pittsfield water supply. This is a fine pond for black bass. Suncook Lake (400 acres) is in "Northwood," six miles from the Pittsfield station, very finely situated amid beautiful, natural scenes, the woods in these parts being fine features. In this lake are black bass, pickerel and perch. James Pond (300 acres), Little Bow Pond (100 acres), and Harvey Pond (200 acres) have the same characteristics as the Suncook Lake, and afford the same kinds of fish. These are all "open" water-sheets, and are reached from either Pittsfield or Epsom. Shaw's Pond, two miles north from the village, is famous for both its lilies and its pickerel. Blake, Eaton, Adams and Wild Goose Ponds are all famous for pickerel. Genness Pond, within about an hour's drive from the village, is perhaps the best in the State for black bass. Half Moon Pond, Loon Pond, Lake Pleasant and Silver Lake are all within easy distance of the village and grand black bass waters.

Besides, there are several trout streams in these neighborhoods — Cram's Brook, Little Bear Brook, Silver Brook and Parson's Brook, being the most noted. 20,000 trout were placed in the Pittsfield streams by the commission last year.

The Suncook River, which flows around three sides of the village, abounds in black bass; and occasionally some large brook trout are taken from the eddy below the White Dam.

Upon the shores of all the ponds above mentioned are many fine cottage or camping sites; and a number of summer cottages have already been built at Silver Lake, Lake Pleasant and Suncook Lake.

BARNSTEAD. Here again the Suncook River is a delightful feature in the natural make-up of the place, and also has its rewards for the fisherman. About two miles from the station is Beauty Pond, a fine sheet of water for fishing and boating. Brindle Pond, Half Moon Pond and Suncook Pond, all within one and a half hours' drive from the station, possess the same characteristics as Beauty Pond. Pinkham's Pond, Adam's Pond and Round Pond, in the Barnstead territory, are also well stocked with fish. Trout streams abound in these neighborhoods.

CHAPTER IV.

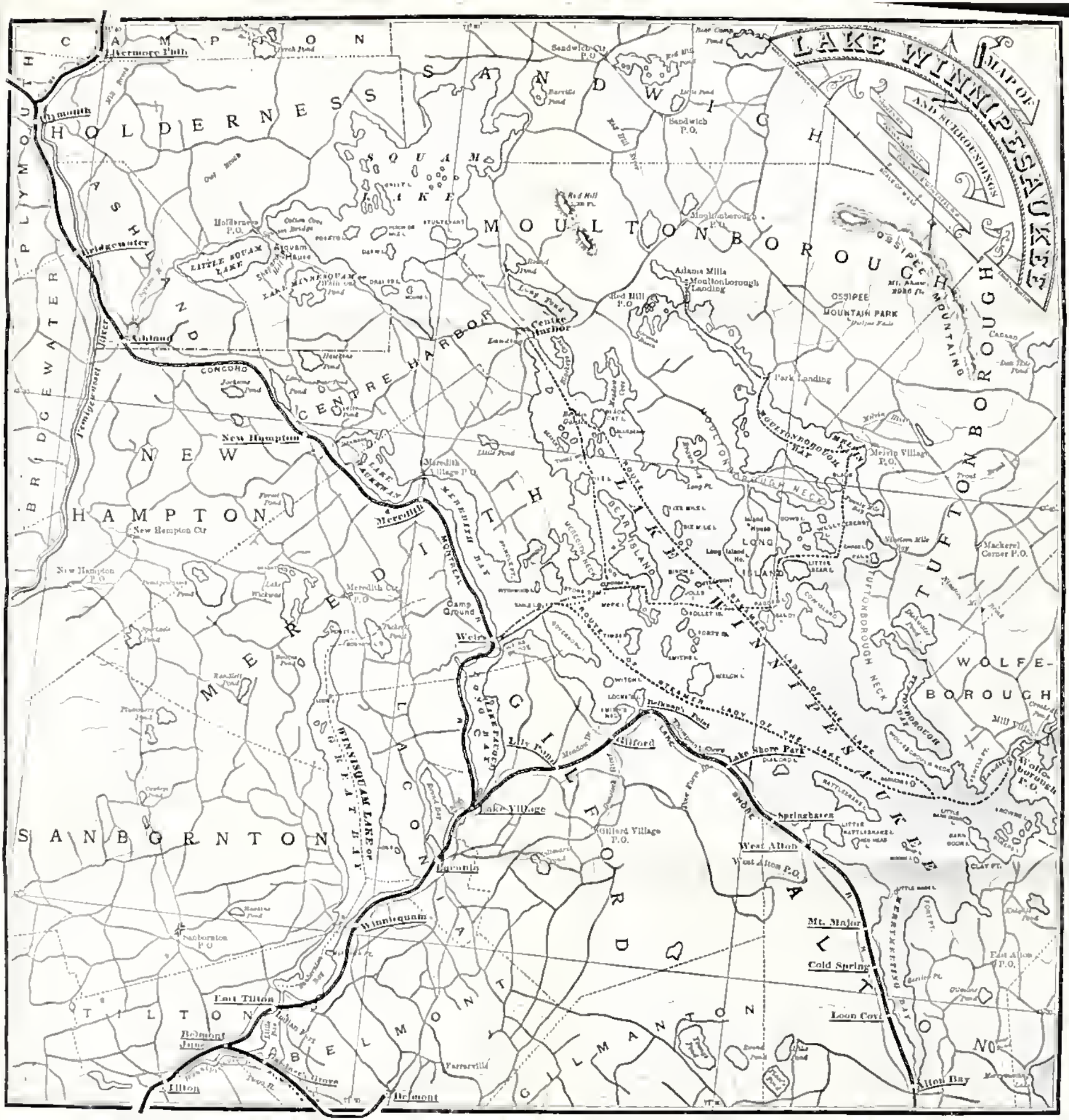
RETURNING now to the course of the main line of the railroad, that has been followed in the preceding pages from its terminal point near the Massachusetts boundary as far northward as Concord and its villages, the description of lakes, ponds and streams will be taken up, beginning at the next point northward from North Concord station.

CANTERBURY. Of ponds there are in this town Morrill's Pond, three and a half miles from the station, in the midst of very pretty surroundings, and is well stocked with pickerel and perch. This town is celebrated for its Shaker village, which is situated four miles from the station. Shaker Pond has an area of about 60 acres, and affords pickerel and perch. Clough's Pond is near the centre of the town territorially, and five miles from the station. It has 30 acres of surface and is well stocked with black bass, pickerel and perch. Craneneck and Forest Ponds afford also good pickerel and perch fishing. There are many trout streams in this vicinity, Bryant Brook, Cool Brook and Clough Brook being the principal. The last named flows out of Forest Pond and unites with Bryant Brook. These brooks were stocked with 5,000 trout from the hatchery last year.

NORTHFIELD. A half mile north from this station is Sarrdogardy Pond, having a beautiful natural situation, and abounding in perch, pickerel and trout. Its vicinity is called the most picturesque place in the town. Sarrdogardy and Dearborn Brooks are trout streams running through very beautiful scenery and emptying into the Merrimack. Canterbury and its outlying villages and neighborhoods afford most delightful summer resorts, of which the river, ponds and streams are by no means insignificant features.

TILTON. This place was known in former times as Sanbornton Bridge. Within this territory the railroad line bids farewell to the Merrimack River, only to enter upon broader waters immediately above. The Winnipesaukee River runs through East Tilton territory, and near its northern limits is Little Bay, the southward beginning of those famous water-sheets which finally broaden out into Winnipesaukee and the Squam Lakes on the north. The fishing privileges of these sections are found in Little and Great Bays and the rivers, there being few ponds in the Tilton neighborhoods. The town has some good trout streams.

LACONIA. In this town the situation of the great lakes Winnipesaukee and Winnisquam are fairly entered upon, and the water features of its territory and surroundings become more dominant and significant than any others in the natural make-up. Laconia lies along the shore of Lake Winni-


LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE
MAP OF
AND SURROUNDINGS
CAMPTON
Livermore Falls
Plymouth
Thornton
Ashland
Bridgewater
Holderness
Sandwich
Sandwich Ctr P.O.
Sandwich P.O.
Squam Lake
Little Squam Lake
Squam Bridge
Holderness P.O.
Squam House
Lake Waukewan
Meredith Village P.O.
New Hampton
New Hampton Ctr
New Hampton P.O.
Meredith
Meredith Ctr P.O.
Meredith Bay
Meredith Neck
Camp Ground
Weirs
Lake Village
Gilford Village P.O.
Gilford
Lily Pond
Lake Shore Park
Belknap Point
Steamer Lady of the Lake
Route of Steamer Lady of the Lakes
Bear Island
Long Island
Moultonborough Neck
Moultonborough Bay
Melvin Village P.O.
Park Landing
Ossipee Mountain Park
Ossipee Mountains
Mt. Shaw
Adams Mills
Moultonborough Landing
Red Hill P.O.
Moultonborough
Centre Harbor
Centre Harbor Landing
Concord
Tuftonborough
Tuftonborough Neck
Mackerel Corner P.O.
Wolfeborough
Wolfeborough P.O.
Mill Village
Springhaven
West Alton
West Alton P.O.
Alton
Alton Bay
Mt. Major
Cold Spring
East Alton P.O.
Loon Cove
Alton Neck
Alton Neck Bay
Wentworth Bay
Sanbornton
Sanbornton P.O.
Winnisquam Lake or Winnisquam River
Winnisquam
Tilton
East Tilton
Belmont Junction
Belmont
Farrarville
Fisherville Grove
Fisherville
Canterbury
Gilmanton
Belmont Mountains
Mt. Belknap

TILTON ARCH, FROM RAILROAD BRIDGE, TILTON, N.H.

squam (which is also called Great Bay), and, in its southern sections, along Sanbornton Bay. Lakeport, a village lying just north of Laconia, borders upon the foot of Lake Paugus, or "Long Bay" as this water was called in former days, which is merely a bay or indentation of Lake Winnipesaukee, making southward into the land for about four miles, the outlet of that great lake through which its waters, via the Winnipesaukee and Merrimack Rivers, ultimately find their way into the ocean. Between Laconia and Lakeport (this name recently changed from "Lake Village") is Round Bay, a goodly sheet of water, which would appear large if situated anywhere else than among these great lake surfaces.

Lake Winnisquam is a most picturesque sheet of water, having a length of nine miles and varying in breadth to two miles in its widest part. The scenery of which it is a part is primitive and wonderfully attactive. Its shores rise abruptly in many parts into hills often of considerable height, these being usually well-wooded, the forest growth coming down often to the very water's edge. The shore winds inward and outward among these hills in graceful lines and curves, and all the scenes are of natural loveliness not to be described. This tortuous coast-line multiplies little bays and inlets throughout the basin occupied by these waters, and affords a succession of scenes not often surpassed in beauty in any section in New England. Although not so thickly strewn with islands as many of the lake surfaces in this part of the State, these features take place occasionally in Lake Winnisquam, and always in a way to add greatly to the charms of its scenery. Small steamboats and other miniature craft are largely used upon its waters during the warm months; and in winter, when its widely extended surface is uniformly covered with a great floor of thickest ice, strong enough to bear up contending armies, little communities and individual temporary habitations are distributed over its area, the very perfection of skating, fishing, and winter sports and pastimes known only to such situations at that season forming characteristics of its attractions. Entertainments of various kinds are held upon this lake in both summer and winter, great bodies of the people of the neighboring communities attending either as performers in or witnesses of the spectacles and presentations set forth. Boat processions and pageants in summer time (with fireworks if these take place in the evening), and skating parties and horse-trotting upon the level icefields in the winter, are among the practices which are resorted to in the utilization and animation of this lake section. For fish Lake Winnisquam affords the fine lake-trout, often of several pounds weight each, which is so prized by the sportsmen. Besides there are perch, pickerel, cusk, and the usual smaller varieties. Round Bay and Lake Winnipesaukee have also the same kinds of fish.

For trout streams in the Laconia territory there are Gunstock Brook, Philip Brook, Tucker Brook, Barron Brook and Farrar Brook, all within a radius of four miles from the station and well stocked with fish. The commission sent 5,000 trout to Laconia last year.

LAKEPORT. This village is a part of the Gilford township, and its situation is outlined in the sketch just preceding this under the head of Laconia. The chain of lake waters lying along the entire route between Tilton and Lake

Gardner's Grove.

Winnipesaukee is made up in order of Little Bay, Great Bay or Lake Winnisquam, Round Bay, and Long Bay or Lake Paugus. All these water-sheets are connected, and may in a certain sense be called extensions of Lake Winnipesaukee. At the foot of Long Bay is the Lakeport Village; and all waters above mentioned, together with Lake Winnipesaukee, are easily reached from its territory Steamboats and other lake craft run back and forth between this village and Winnipesaukee via Long Bay; and all the fishing grounds of all these lakes and bays are easily available to the residents and sojourners of Lakeport and Laconia.

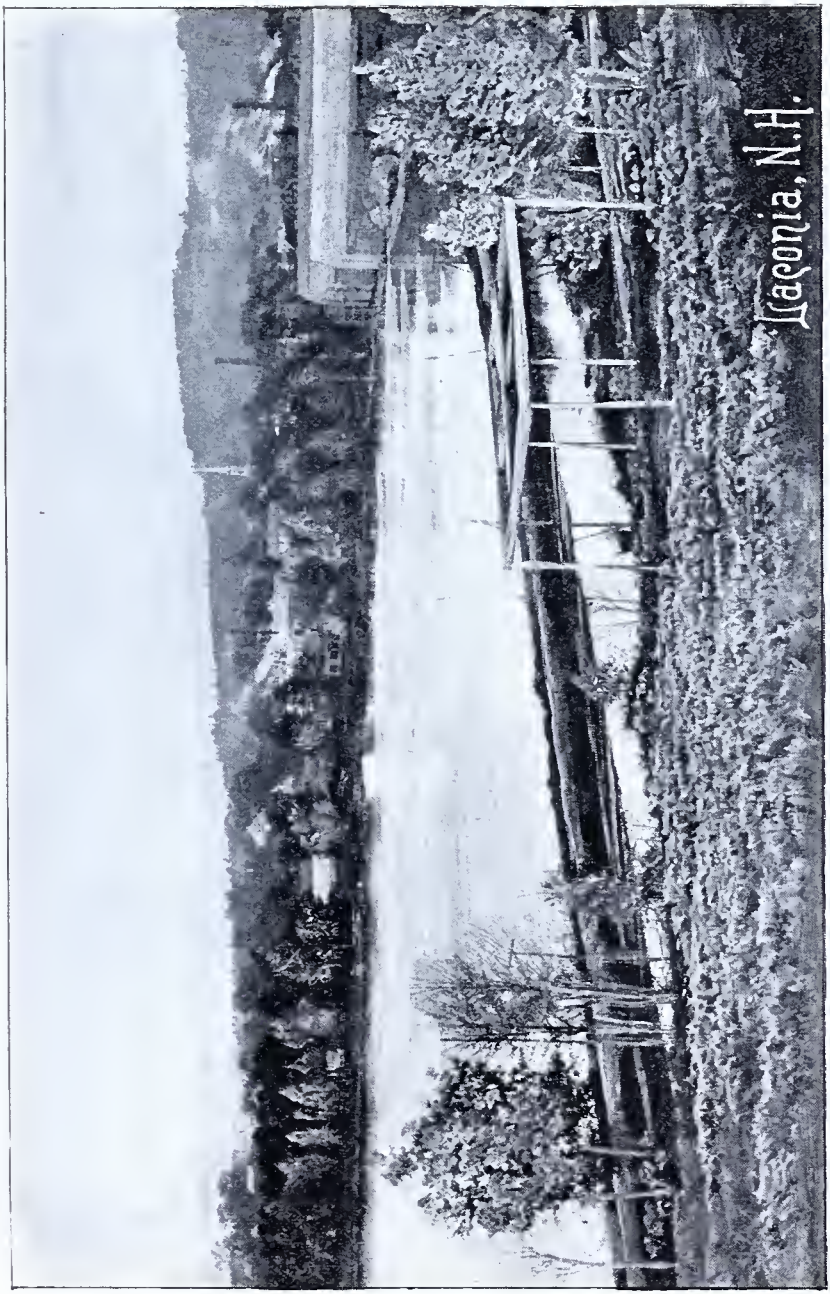
The recently established Lake Shore Branch of the Concord & Montreal Railroad system joins the main line of this railroad at Lakeport, and traverses all the territory of the Gilford township lying adjacent to the lake, cutting off, however, the long point of land that makes the eastern shore of Long Bay. Some of the finest scenic bits in the State are found in ancient Gilford, and from its lofty hills outlooks upon lake and mountain scenery are to be had which no visitor to these sections can afford to ignore or overlook. The view from the summit of Mount Gunstock has been pronounced "one of the richest and most fascinating in New England."

Gilford is a rural, retired farming country, nowhere outside of Lakeport presenting the scenes of busy life and animation that characterize that centre; and in every part it affords most desirable summer resorts and sojourning places for humanity in search of rest, recreation or a new lease of life. Its lake shore scenes are especially attractive and satisfying.

Salt Marsh Pond and Lily Pond, both between the Lakeport and Gilford villages, contain pickerel and perch. There are fine trout streams in this territory. Gunstock, or Gilford Brook (also mentioned under the head "Laconia"), is a stream from four to five miles long rising in Gunstock Mountain beyond Gilford Village, and emptying into Lake Winnipesaukee near the Gilford station of the Lake Shore Branch. Pine Hill Brook, Leavitt's Brook and Morrill Brook are all branches of the Gunstock, and are the best of trout streams. Lamprey's, Leavitt's and Batchelder's Brooks (from behind the mountains) all cross the Lake Shore Branch and empty into the great lake within a short distance of Lake Shore Park. Other smaller brooks are scattered through this territory, and all afford good trout-fishing. The name "Leavitt" is applied to two brooks here as will be seen above.

WEIRS. This station is fully upon Lake Winnipesaukee, and is the principal landing station for its steamers on the west. Of course all other water features of this section sink into insignificance in comparison with this great water-sheet.

Lake Winnipesaukee is one of the fairest water-sheets in the world, attractiveness in features and belongings, beauty and grandeur of surroundings, and clearness and purity of water being regarded. This lake is twenty-five miles long and from one to seven miles wide, and has an area of sixty-nine square miles. It is 472 feet above the level of the sea. Scattered over its surface are upwards of 300 islands, many of them large enough for habitation and containing dwellings or other buildings, while by far the greater number of them are beautiful islets, dotting the water in all directions. Its


Laconia, N.H.

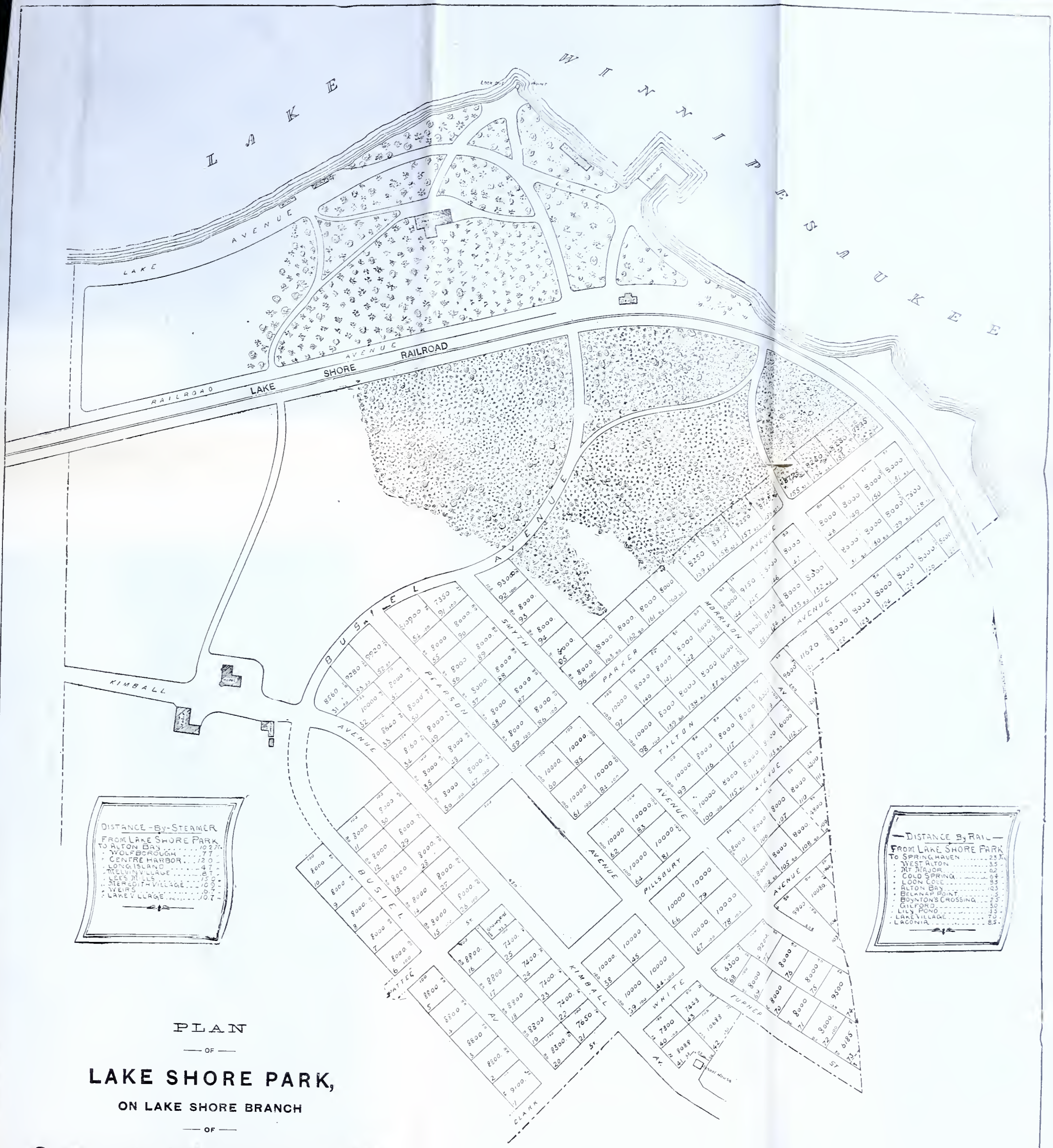
waters are from 10 to 300 feet in depth, its bed being as irregular and diversified in outline as are the lands backward from its shores. The general direction of its length is from northeast to southwest. When the weather is fair and the surface of the lake unruffled the lovely islands seem floating upon its bosom; while its mountainous and heavy wooded shores find full reflection in their glassy depths. These islands are the objects of excursions and exploration for myriad visitors in summer time. Often they seem to be merely a jutting point, or curiously shaped dependence of the main land, until some change in the stand point of the observer, or a few paddle stokes upon the lake's surface, reveals a before hidden channel, dividing like a line of silver from the main, and completing the surrounding of the isolated territory.

The territory of eight towns is represented in the make-up of the shore lines of this lake; and yet very few villages, or even hamlets, are found upon its shores, which retain in largest measure their primitive features and surroundings. For the most part the lake views and the landscapes of the neighborhoods are what they have been for centuries, or even from the time when they were first naturally perfected, after the great convulsions and transformations of the formative periods had left them substantially as they are now known.

The lake has four principal "ports" or havens, far enough removed from large community pretensions, but yet of sufficient importance in their several relations. At the southeastern extremity is Alton Bay; on the eastward side Wolfeboro; on the extreme northwestern shore is Centre Harbor, and on the west side is Weirs.

The name of this great lake is Indian, and has been variously interpreted. Some authorities insist that the meaning of the word or phrase is "Beautiful Water in a High Place." Others (and by far the greater number) translate it into "The Smile of the Great Spirit," the poet Whittier frequently referring to this water as "The Smile of God." It is said that in old documents and histories this Indian name has been spelt in 131 differing ways. But however humanity may differ with regard to its title, there is but little diversity of opinion with relation to its scenic merits. A distinguished writer and speaker has said of its scenery: "In that wedding of the land with the water in which one is perpetually approaching and retreating from the other, and each transforms itself into a thousand figures for an endless dance of grace and beauty, till a countless multitude of shapes are arranged into perfect ease and freedom, of almost musical motion, nothing can be held to surpass, if to match, our Winnipesaukee." Whittier never tires of referring to its situation, its beauties and its attractions in his writings. The outlet of the lake is the Winnipesaukee River which, uniting with the Pemigewasset River forms the Merrimack.

Some of the islands of this lake are of considerable size, and have been or are still inhabited for the whole or parts of the year. Rattle Snake Island rises high and bold from the surface of the lake, has a rank forest growth, and a surface of about 150 acres. Cow Island has an area of 350 acres, and the remains of buildings that were erected nearly a century ago.



PLAN

— OF —

LAKE SHORE PARK,

ON LAKE SHORE BRANCH

— OF —

CONCORD & MONTREAL R.R.

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From Lake Shore Park.

Conical Diamond Island was once the site of a hotel. Bear Island is four miles long, and was once famous for a few thriving farms, but of recent years has been occupied by a summer colony. Jolly Island, the Forties, Welch Island, Hawk's Nest, the Beavers, Black Cat, Nabby's Isle, Pine Island — the list is almost endless, and each individual possesses characteristics of its own, besides landmarks and artificial features which give it distinction, and associations sufficient of themselves to render it famous. From some of them wonderful views are obtained of mountains and landscapes unrivalled for grandeur and picturesqueness; with others there are connected trout ledges and famous fishing grounds; in still other cases the lake waters have serrated the island shores so that the most beautiful miniature bays and inlets are presented, occasionally almost land locked and filled with the fairest lilies. Among the groups the channels wind and twist and curl about, defying the compass to point out their direction, and wandering into labyrinthine passages which the canoe of the boatmen in vain essays to thread intelligently. From the waters near Long Island, through which the steamboat passes in making the trip from Weirs to Centre Harbor, a magnificent view of Mount Washington is obtained, with other peaks of the Presidential Range. Indeed from every part of the lake waters impressive views of mountain peaks are to be had; and in cruising upon them, whether by the steamers making regular passages between stated points, or by smaller boat floating hither and thither at the will of the temporary proprietor, nearly all of the famous mountains may come into view either wholly or in part, as individuals or in most sightly grouping.

Weirs is a sort of centre of operations in connection with Lake Winnipesaukee, a headquarters for the navigation of its waters; and all the steamers engaged in the lake navigation or pleasuring make this place in a certain sense the home port. From Weirs the boats run to Centre Harbor, Meredith Village, Lakeport, Long Island, and the principal villages on the east and south. The view of the lake from the steamboat landing at Weirs and its neighborhoods is impressive and suggestive enough; but from Winnecoette Hill, just inland from this point, it becomes magnificent, and reveals many miles of the beautiful lake waters and their island and mainland shores. In the ancient times, when the shad and salmon came up to this lake from the sea without let or hindrance in their season, the Indians used to visit this section to the number of thousands at one time, to enjoy the fishing and its attendant feasts. From the methods of trapping fish here the place received its present name. If the peculiar forms and results of fishing hereabouts have changed with the course of years, this lake presents no less a marked attraction for the fisher and the sportsman than in the older days; indeed, it affords some catches to the professional dearer to his heart than any which satisfied the desires of the Indian visitors, or even those of old John Endicott himself.

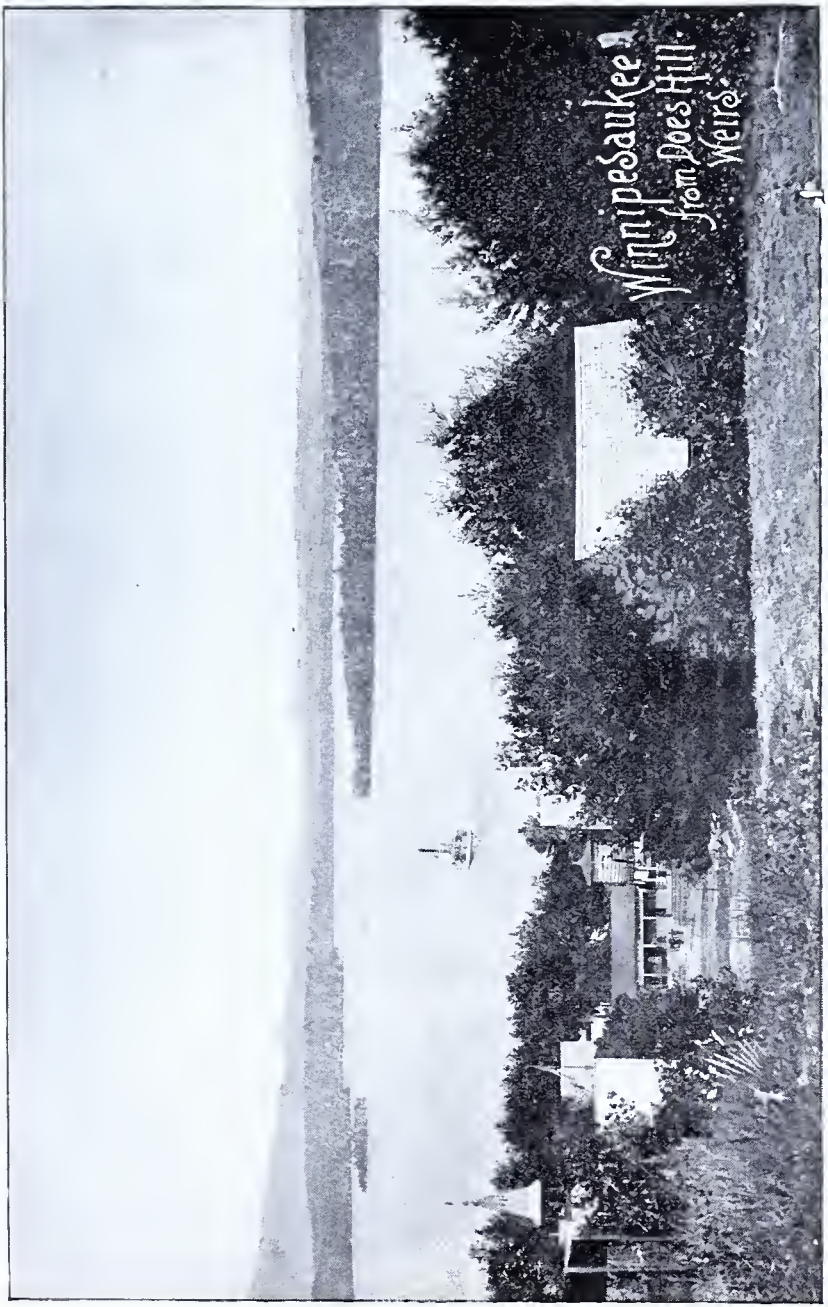
But the fisherman sojourning at Weirs need not depend alone upon the great lake for the pursuit of his pleasures, although indeed, he can have few desires in the direction of these pastimes that cannot be satisfied somewhere within the Winnipesaukee limits. Other lakes and ponds there are in the

Centre Harbor, N.H.

neighborhoods of this place, more or less remote from its centre, which may be reached by riding through beautiful country, or by excursions made up of both riding and sailing. Many of these will receive attention further on in these pages. Of such is Smith's Pond, one mile inland from the eastern shore of Winnipesaukee, in the midst of most attractive broken and wooded country — a water-sheet with an area of 5,120 acres, and which has the reputation of being the best black bass pond in New England. This pond, though twenty miles from Weirs, affords the visitor about as much pleasure in getting to it as in the captures made after his arrival. But this is only one of many of the favored localities within easy reach of the summer resident or sojourner at Weirs.

SAINT'S REST, LAKE SHORE R.R.

The south, or southwest, shore of Lake Winnipesaukee is now occupied from Lakeport to Alton Bay by what is known as the Lake Shore Branch of the Concord & Montreal Railroad, a spur line recently added to this system and which possesses the pre-eminent characteristic of being one of the most favored of all the lines belonging to this enterprise. The mountain and lake views from almost every part of this branch railroad are superb. The lakes, ponds and streams within its sections, as must be the case in such proximity to the unrivalled Winnipesaukee, are rendered almost insignificant in comparison with the waters of the great lake whose shore it traverses. From the neighborhood of all its stations the lake waters are never far distant, while often they wash within a few feet of their foundations. Upon the surface of Winnipesaukee its summer visitors may float or sail, and from its depths they may take trout, black bass, cusk, pickerel, perch, etc. Down from the hills and mountains inland, however, course numerous streams, the natural home of the brook trout, of which variety there are thousands taken along this line annually. Surely even the most fastidious of summer wanderers may find somewhere in all these neighborhoods the gratification even of his wildest imaginings touching his much loved pursuits.


Winnipesaukee
from Does Hill
Weirs

CHAPTER V.

Passing northward from Weirs, on Lake Winnipesaukee, the territory of one more fair town is entered upon by the main line of the Concord & Montreal Railroad before bidding farewell to the shores of this great water-sheet, and this town is

MEREDITH. This is one of the most picturesque of the lake towns of New Hampshire, and has peculiar attractions and advantages for the summer visitor. The situation of its main village is upon an ample bay that forms the northwest section of Lake Winnipesaukee, and the place has direct connection by the little lake steamers with Centre Harbor, Weirs, Lakeport, and all parts and sections of the great lake. The water features of this town are in great number and of most superior character, there being several lesser lakes and large ponds within its limits, with streams and brooks, large and small, abounding. The shores and islands of its manifold lakes are admirably adapted for camping and sojourning, and it has excellent and varied facilities for boating, fishing, and water sports and pastimes generally. "Squam" Lake is but four miles from Meredith, and Lake Waukewan, another notable water-sheet, lies between this town and Ashland, its next neighbor on the north. Three miles from the village, in the direction of Centre Harbor, is Wickwash Pond, having an area of 700 acres, and situated in the midst of marshy grounds. This pond is well stocked with lake trout, black bass, pickerel and perch. Robinson's pond is about four miles from both Meredith and Ashland, amid broken and hilly surroundings, and contains about 70 acres. Its fish are the same as those of Wickwash. Lake Winona is a little lakelet of 100 acres area, four miles from Meredith, or New Hampton station. With this beautiful water-sheet is associated the legend of the Silver Bell. From this lakelet trout, bass, pickerel and perch are taken.

Passing from Meredith to Ashland, Lake Waukewan is seen on the right of the railroad track. This lake is three to four miles long and one-half mile wide, and is one of the finest waters for black bass in the State. Its waters also contain lake trout, pickerel and perch. "Waukewan" was the name given to this lake by the Indians, but it is known by the people of the locality as "Measley Pond." Long Pond is also seen from the railroad trains before the Ashland station is reached.

ASHLAND is a factory town at the confluence of the Squam and Pemigewasset Rivers. Four miles from its station is the famous Asquam or "Squam" Lake, the last named being the title by which this water is usually

Meredith, N.H.

known. The scenery about this lake is of the very finest and most varied in New Hampshire. The highway from Ashland to Red Hill and Centre Harbor passes along its shores for considerable distance, and on every side of it arise lofty hills or mountains that look grandly down upon it. Its surface is dotted with islands, and its waters abound in the finest fish. An excellent road winds completely around this lake, and an excursion making its circuit is considered the most attractive and satisfactory to be had in the region,— "The drive of drives," as one writer has called it. Asquam is really a chain of lakes and streams. Its surroundings are perfectly and beautifully natural, villages and hamlets finding no place upon its borders, and individual habitations even being "few and far between." It has forty-two islands, their verdure and foliage the richest imaginable. Its waters are from springs and are pure and cold, the ideal home of lake trout and perch such as few localities can hold as a reward for the fisherman. Upon a smaller scale the features and peculiarities of Lake Winnipesaukee are repeated here. Altogether the Squam Lakes are the most beautiful waters to be found in New England; nor can their scenic qualities be surpassed in any country or section. Without doubt, this is one of the most picturesque lakes in the world. Its fish are lake trout, landlocked salmon, black bass, pickerel and perch. Its sections are known as "Great Squam" and "Little Squam." A few small steamboats are in use upon it in summer time.

White-Oak Pond, or Winnisquam, is a small pond near Shepard Hill, abundantly stocked with pickerel. Shepard Hill is about four miles from Ashland, and the outlooks from its summit are enchanting.

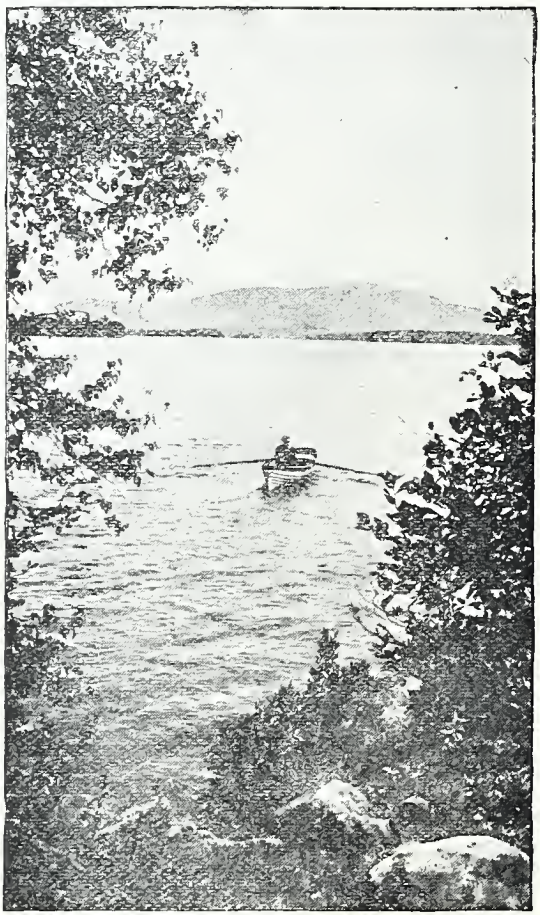
There are a few trout streams in the Ashland territory; but the fishing is chiefly in the neighboring lakes.

PLYMOUTH. A chief characteristic of Plymouth as a summering place is the delightful drives it affords through most picturesque sections to the various lakes referred to in the pages immediately preceding this. While the town has no lakes or ponds of its own, Asquam, Waukewan and Winnipesaukee are within easy reach by carriage or railroad; and the roads leading to the localities included within these sections traverse the most beautiful scenery in the Old Granite State. There are, however, some good trout brooks near the Plymouth village, as "Worthen Brook," two miles on the south and near Glove Hollow; "Clark Brook," three miles from the village and near West Plymouth; "Plymouth Mountain Brook," two miles west and near the Kidder Farm; "Calvin Clark Brook," north of the Fair grounds; the Fair Ground Brook and the Hiram Merrill Brook. Besides, the well-stocked brooks of Holderness, Campton, Ellsworth and Thornton, and other localities in the Pemigewasset Valley, are readily accessible to Plymouth visitors and sojourners.

At Plymouth the Pemigewasset Valley Branch of the Concord & Montreal Railroad system leaves the main line and traverses the valley sections indicated to North Woodstock. The Pemigewasset Valley is a paradise for the artist and sportsman; nor is it possible that the lover of nature cannot find here most attractive scenes and situations for his allurement.

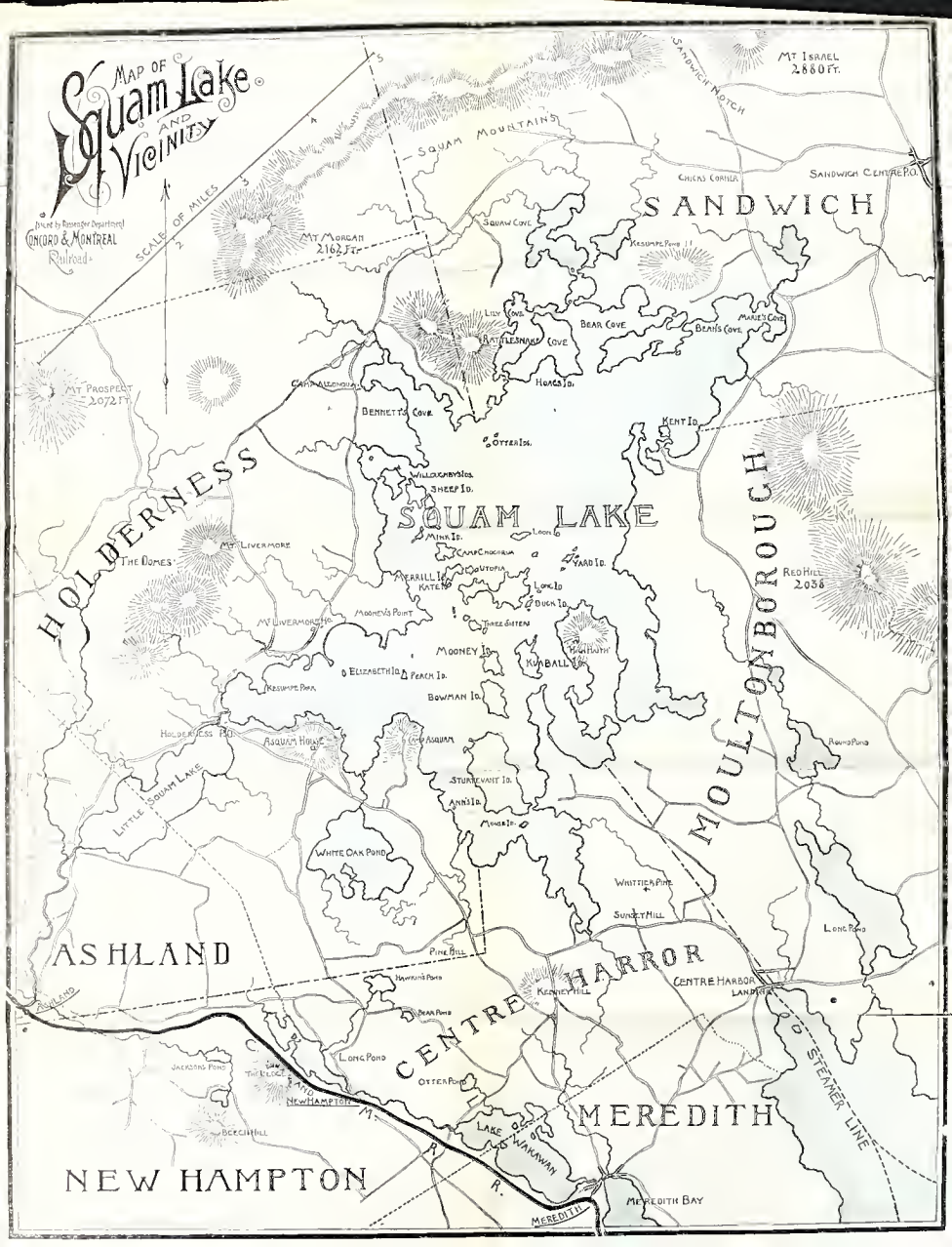
Squam River,
Ashland.

CAMPTON. This town abounds in noted fishing places. Avery's Pond, with an area of 100 acres, was once finely stocked with trout, but now affords only a few fish of this kind, with pickerel and perch. Greeley Pond lies miles away in Waterville, on the east, in the midst of the most wildly beautiful scenery, primitive and unreclaimed. For ten miles up the Mad River Valley the scenery is most attractive, and brook trout may be captured in abundance. Five miles from Campton village is Sandwich Pond. From



VIEW FROM PERCH ISLAND, SQUAM LAKE.

the shores or surface of this pond, the fisherman may vary his employment by witnessing or studying the finest scenery in the world for here are Black Mountain and the Sandwich Notch, the first named shadowing the waters and fascinating all comers with its wild beauties. A rough road, but a good one, from Sandwich Pond finds two miles away Guinea Pond, noted for its fine brook trout. Kyer Pond lies between Guinea and Sandwich Ponds, at the Beebee River headwaters. All these ponds are in the midst of the wildest


MAP OF
SQUAM LAKE
AND
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Issued by Passenger Department
CONCORD & MONTREAL
Railroad
SCALE OF MILES
SQUAM MOUNTAINS
MT ISRAEL
2880 FT.
SANDWICH NOTCH
CHICKS CORNER
SANDWICH CENTRE P.O.
SANDWICH
MT MORGAN
2162 FT.
SQUAW COVE
KESSUPTE POND
LILY COVE
BEAR COVE
BEANS COVE
MAPLES COVE
RATTLESNAKE COVE
MT PROSPECT
2072 FT.
CAPT ALLENS ISL
HOGS ISL
BENNETTS COVE
OTTER ISL
KENT ID.
HOLDERNESS
WILLEY ISLES
SHEEP ID.
SQUAM LAKE
MINK ID.
LOON ID.
MT LIVERMORE
THE DOMES
CAMP CHOCORUA
UTOPIA
YARD ID.
MERRILL ID.
KATEN
LOW ID.
DUCK ID.
MOONEYS POINT
MT LIVERMORE
THREE SISTERS
MOONEY ID.
HIGH HATH
KUABALL
ELIZABETH ID.
PEACH ID.
KESSUPTE PARK
BOWMAN ID.
HOLDERNESS P.O.
SQUAM HOUSE
SQUAM
MOULTONBOROUGH
REDHILL
2038
ROUND POND
STURTEVANT ID.
ANN ID.
MINER ID.
LITTLE SQUAM LAKE
WHITE OAK POND
WHITTIER PINE
SUNSET HILL
LONG POND
ASHLAND
PINE HILL
HAWKINS POND
CENTRE HARBOR
CENTRE HARBOR LANDING
KENNEY HILL
BEAR POND
LONG POND
OTTER POND
JACKSONS POND
THE LUCE
NEW HAMPTON
BEECH HILL
LAKE OF WINNIPESAUKEE
MEREDITH
STEAMER LINE
NEW HAMPTON
M. & W. R. R.
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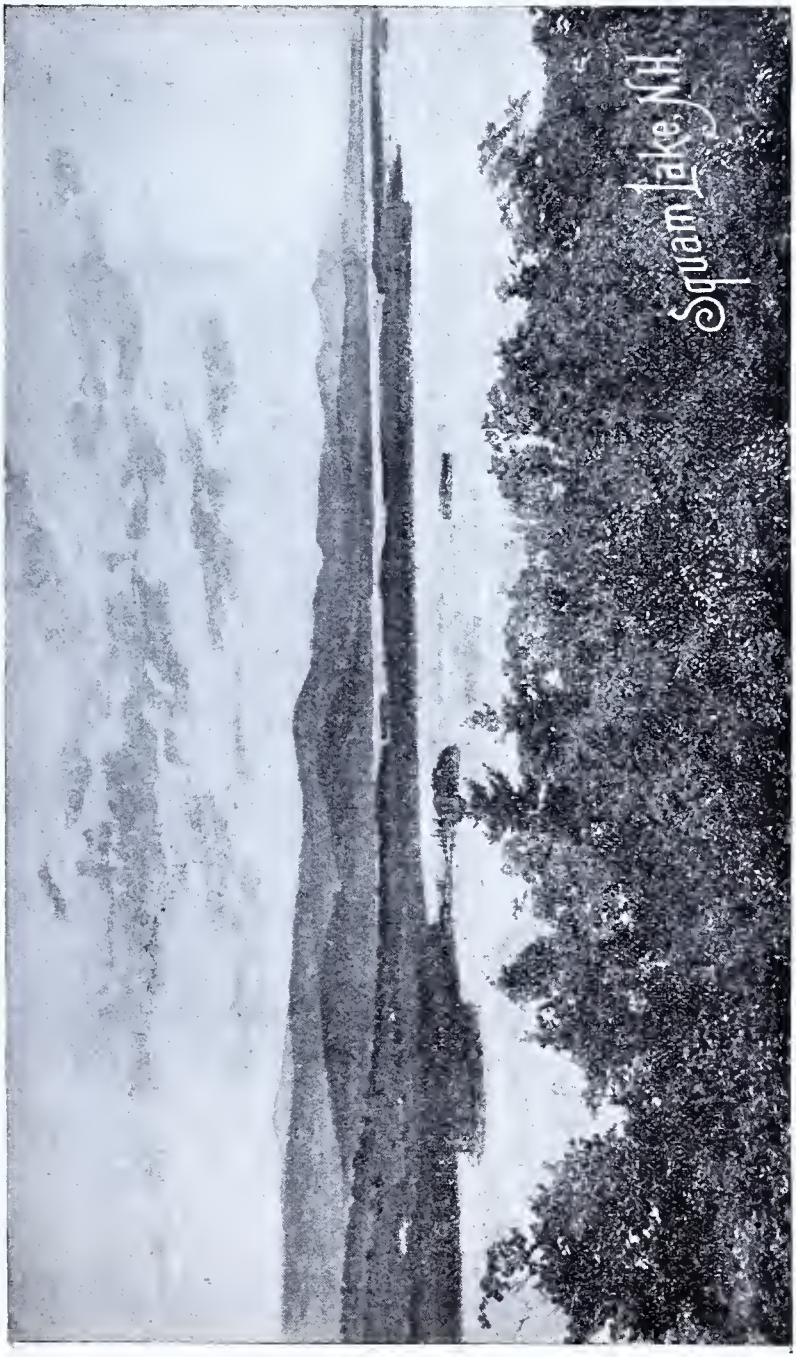
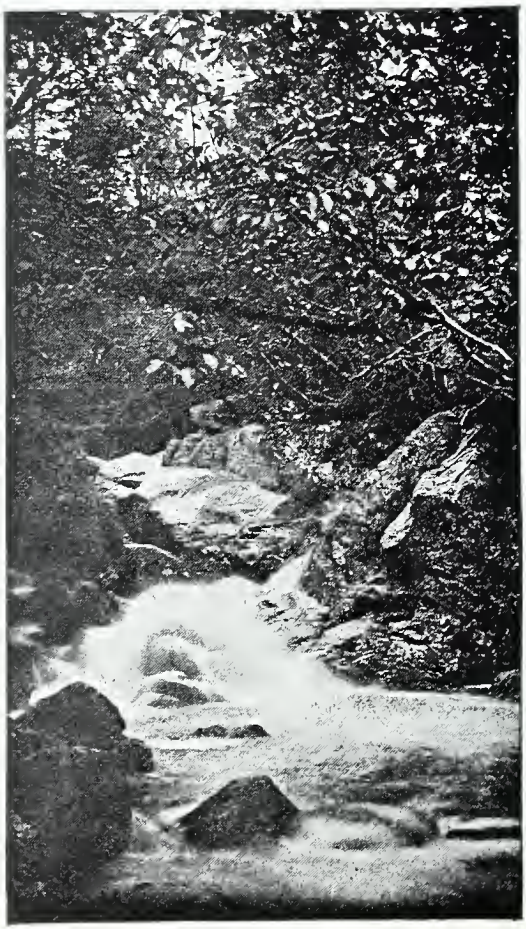

Squam Lake, N.H.

forest lands, and all are notable fishing points. Deer are frequently seen near them, and in every respect their situations invite the sportsman and the summer visitor inclined to adventure and discovery.

Besides, Ellsworth Pond contains perch and pickerel. The Pemigewasset River, the central stream of the valley sections, affords trout and salmon in its season. Trout may be taken in all the numerous streams within and about the Campton territory.



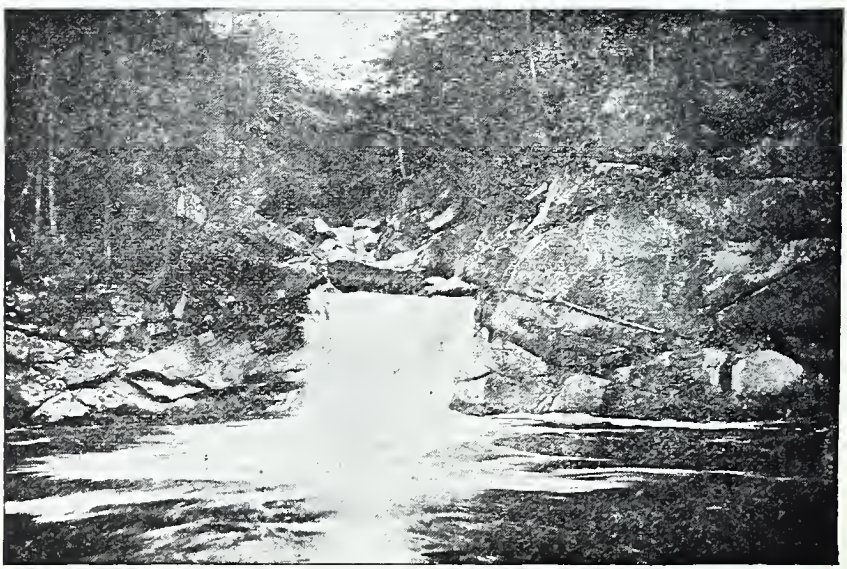
BELL'S CASCADE, NORTH WOODSTOCK, N.H.

THORNTON. Near the Thornton station is Picket Hill Pond, a little trout pond in the woods. A half-mile from the station in West Thornton is Hubbard Pond, "full of perch and trout." As is usual in this valley, the Thornton neighborhoods abound in trout streams, and some of them are distinguished for great natural beauties of scenery as well. Upon one of them — Mill Brook — is a most picturesque waterfall of 50 feet perpendicular, the stream tumbling upon a solid ledge with grand scenic effects. Another

In the Flume.
Franconia Notch.

adjunct of this stream is an Ice Cave, in which, as in Tuckerman's Ravine on Mount Washington, the ice masses are found throughout the year.

WOODSTOCK. On the mountain, one mile north from this station, is Loon Pond, affording brook trout. Three miles away to the west, almost under the shadow of Moosilauke, is Elbow Pond, its stock of trout now exhausted, but still presenting good fishing for pickerel and perch. Russell Pond, one and a quarter miles east from the station, is "full of trout." Its situation is on the mountain-side, among densest woods. Black Pond is in North Woodstock, upon a mountain-side, on the East Branch, and surrounded by forest growth. Gordon Pond is a cold spring, mountain water-sheet also in North Woodstock, on the west of the river and four miles from the station. East Pond is up Thornton Gove Branch; Moran Lake is on Cannon Mountain, four miles from the Flume House; Bog Pond is on the



THE POOL, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N.H.

west side up Central Branch; Tamerack Pond and Loon Pond are on the Moosilauke slope. These ponds, upon the Franconia slopes and the Valley mountain-sides, abound in trout, and are in the midst of the wildest and most primitive scenery.

The lover of water scenery, and the sports and pastimes that rivers, streams and ponds afford, can make no mistake in planning a sojourn to include as much as possible of any part or parts of the Pemigewasset Valley.

Returning again to the main line of the Concord & Montreal, and continuing the course northward, the nearest neighbor to Plymouth in that direction is

RUMNEY. The principal water-sheet in this territory is Stinson Pond, and this has also become historic as the place where a hunter of that name was killed by the Indians. The pond lies partly within the limits of Ellsworth, and contains land-locked salmon, trout, black bass and pickerel. It is distant about four and a half miles from the Rumney station. It is reached by an excellent road running through attractive scenery, and is surrounded by woods-growths interspersed with clearings that come down to its shores. Its area is 400 acres.

Loon Pond (200 acres) is near the Quincy station, is surrounded by forest, and contains black bass, pickerel and perch. Glen Ponds, sometimes called "The Three Ponds" (55 acres), abound in brook trout. These ponds are three miles north from Stinson Pond, and are beautifully situated in the midst of woods. Stinson Brook and Hall Brook are good trout streams and there are a few smaller brooks in the town.

CASCADE AT BASIN, FRANCONIA NOTCH.

WENTWORTH. Brown's Pond is the principal of the Wentworth water-sheets, it having an area of 500 acres. This pond is in South Wentworth, and is reached from either the Wentworth or Rumney stations. It contains black bass, pickerel and perch. Rocky Pond, near the Dorchester line (20 acres), abounds in brook trout. Line Pond (300 acres) is south from Wentworth about six miles. Its fish are pickerel and perch. Ellsworth Hill, Town Farm and Mountain Brooks are good trout streams.

WARREN. There are only a few small ponds in this territory. Week's Pond is on the mountain-side, and contains brook trout. Baker's River, Black Brook, Berry's Brook, and many other streams are in the neighborhoods, and the brooks are well stocked with trout. Hurricane

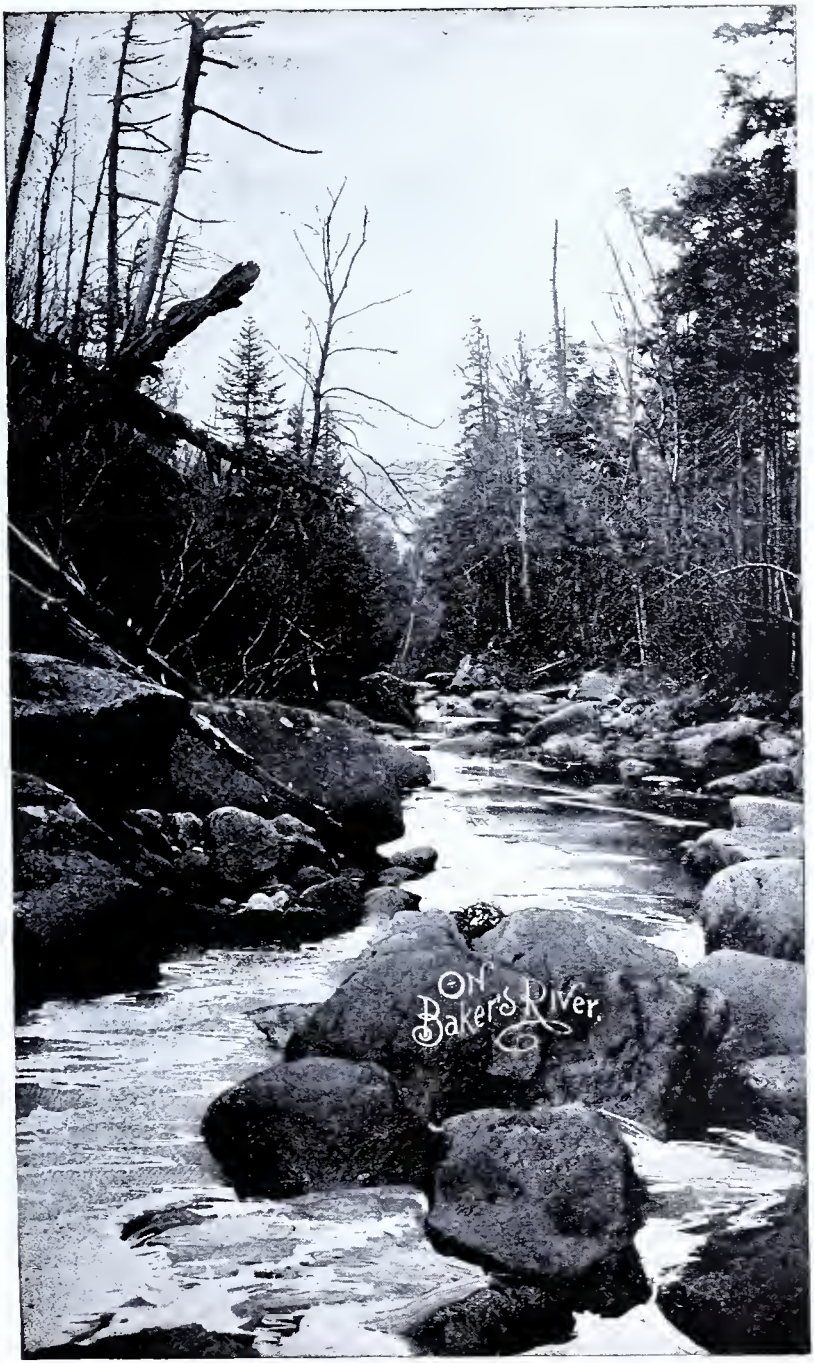
Brook, with its series of cascades, is the picturesque water of this town. Fairy, Rocky, Oak, Wolf's Head and Waternomee Cascades, with Hurricane Falls and Diana's Wash Bowl, are all upon this water-course.

HAVERHILL. Tarleton Pond, five miles from Haverhill station, and in the town of Piermont, is two miles long by one and a half miles wide, and contains bass and perch. Near it are several small ponds. Beaver Meadow and Long Ponds are two small woods ponds, reached from East

THE SHORE OF ECHO LAKE.

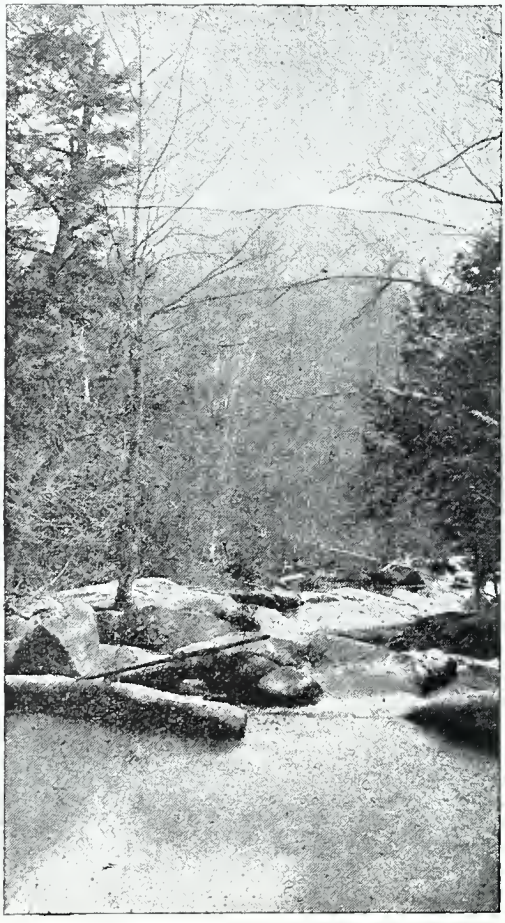
Haverhill. Good trout fishing in the Haverhill brooks. The Oliverian River runs through the Haverhill territory. North Haverhill is within ten miles of the Connecticut River. In this section are Swasey, Chase's and French Ponds, and many good trout brooks.

WOODSVILLE is on the Connecticut River. Aside from this water-course there are no ponds or brooks of consequence in the place.


On Baker's River.

WELLS RIVER. The brooks in this vicinity have been stocked with trout from the headquarters of the Commission. Harriman's Pond and Hall's Pond contain fish, and are situated in picturesque sections.

BATH. A village on the Ammonoosuc River, in the east of which the Wild Ammonoosuc joins the Ammonoosuc River. Good trout streams in the neighborhoods.



GOVE'S FALLS, WENTWORTH.

LISBON. Mink Pond (100 acres) is two miles from this station, on the south side of the Ammonoosuc River. It is an open pond, situated on a hillside. It affords black bass, pickerel and perch. Streeter Pond (100 acres) is four miles from the station, and is on the north side of the Ammonoosuc. Young Pond (200 acres) and Perch Pond (50 acres) also contain these varieties of fish. Pearl Lake is a beautifully situated water-sheet, east from the village and surrounded by fine farms, with evergreen trees near its shores. It contains black bass, pickerel and perch. From this lake Lisbon takes its water supply.

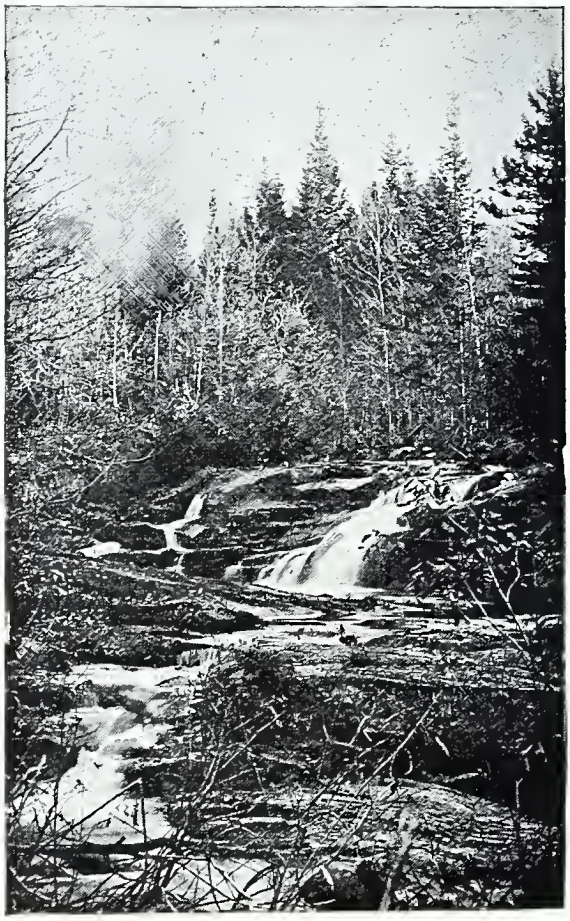
LITTLETON. Partridge Pond is near South Littleton, has a surface of 150 acres, and contains black bass. It is reached by a fine driving

OLD MILL, WARREN.

road. Besides in the Littleton territory are Quint Pond and Rankin Pond. Amesworth, Rankin, Jackson, Palmer, and numerous other brooks, afford good trout fishing.

ON BAKER'S RIVER, BREEZY POINT.

BETHLEHEM. On the north line of Bethlehem is Round Pond, a small pond with few fish. Gale River, a tributary of the Ammonoosuc, runs through the Franconia and Bethlehem territory. A few trout streams are in these neighborhoods.



ROSE GARLAND FALLS, BREEZY POINT.

TWIN MOUNTAIN, ZEALAND AND FABYAN'S In Zealand, two miles from the Twin Mountain House, there is a good trout stream. The trout brooks of the White and Franconia Mountains sections are accessible from this hostelry, and the walks or drives in their direction make most delightful excursions for visitors or sojourners at the mountain hotels. The Ammonoosuc and Zealand Rivers contain trout, as do almost invariably the streams issuing from the mountain-sides and traversing the intervales and gorges. In the neighborhood of Fabyan's are many good trout streams.

WHITEFIELD. In this territory are Hale's, Burns', Round, Hazen's Little Cherry and Clark's Ponds, all containing bass and pickerel; and Martin Meadow, Chase, John's River, Spaulding, Bog, and Slide Brooks, and Carroll Stream, affording trout. These ponds and streams are readily accessible from either Whitefield or Bethlehem.

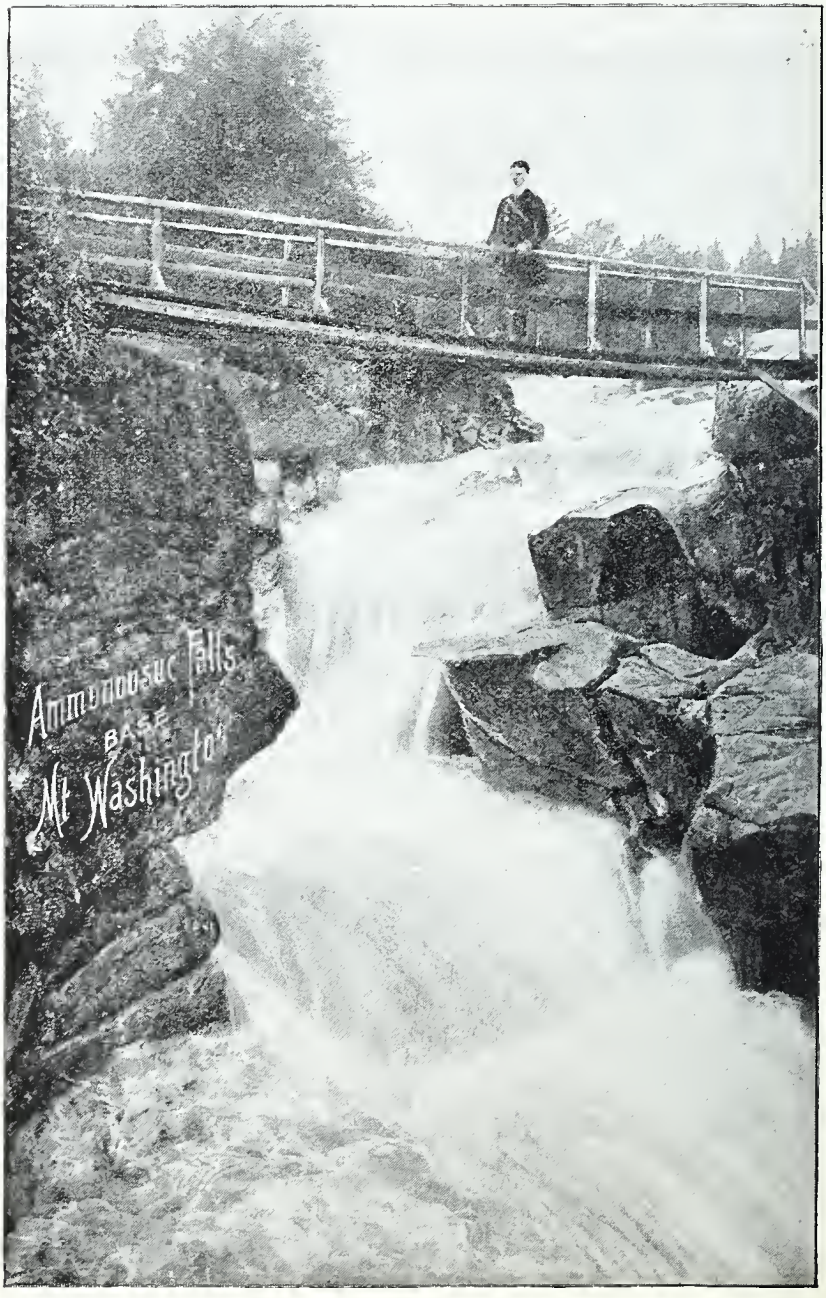
JEFFERSON. In this town are Cherry Pond (100 acres), at the foot of Cherry Mountain, and a little water-sheet known as Safety Pond, a mountain pond containing brook trout. In this neighborhood are many brooks well stocked with trout.

DALTON. Here are Round Pond (300 acres), in the midst of fine scenery, containing pickerel and perch, and Baker (now Haile) Pond (50 acres). Several good trout streams in the vicinity.

FALLS AT BATH, N.H.

LANCASTER. In this town Martin Meadow Pond (300 acres), with Baker, Cow Mountain, Silsby, Blood and Clark Pond, contain black bass, pickerel and perch. These are from three to five miles from the village, and are delightfully situated. Good trout streams in the neighborhoods.

The sections immediately north of the Ammonoosuc River and in the Upper Coös territory are among the finest for fishing in the State. Ponds and streams and lakes, many of them of considerable size, abound, and are found in the midst of the wildest and most primitive scenery. These sections and waters are reached mainly by the lines of the Concord & Montreal Railroad, these connecting in the neighborhoods with the roads that have direct service with the points desirable for visitation. The same is true of lakes and ponds in the middle and southern portions of the State, as Lake Sunapee, Newfound Lake, and the like. The Concord & Montreal is a grand highway for all New Hampshire waters.


Ammonoosuc Falls
BASE
Mt Washington

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FROM BOSTON, FALL RIVER AND PROVIDENCE, TO THE LAKE AND MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

From Boston at **9.00 a.m.** Parlor Car for Manchester, Concord, Tilton, Laconia, Lake Village, Weirs, Meredith, Ashland, Plymouth, Warren, Haverhill, Woodsville, Campton Village, No. Woodstock, and stations on Pemigewasset Valley Branch.

From Boston at **9.30 a.m.** Parlor Car for Manchester, Concord, Laconia, Weirs, Plymouth, Lisbon, Littleton, Bethlehem, Twin Mountain, Fabyan House, Mt. Pleasant House, Whitefield and Jefferson.

From Boston at **1.15 p.m.** Parlor Car for Manchester, Concord, Tilton, Laconia, Weirs, Meredith, Ashland, Plymouth, Warren, Haverhill, Woodsville, Lisbon, Littleton, Bethlehem, Twin Mountain, Fabyan House and Mt. Pleasant House.

From Boston at **5.00 p.m.** Parlor Car for Manchester, Concord, Tilton, Laconia, Weirs, Meredith, Ashland and Plymouth.

From Boston at **7.15 p.m.** Sleeping Car for Woodsville, Lisbon, Littleton, Twin Mountain, Fabyan House and Mt. Pleasant House. This car remains at Woodsville until 7.00 next morning and arrives at all White Mountain Resorts in season for breakfast.

From Fall River at **7.35 a.m.** Parlor Car connecting with Fall River Line from New York for all important Lake and Mountain Resorts. This car is attached to White Mountain Express, leaving Boston at 9.30 a.m., at Lowell.

From Providence at **7.50 a.m.** Parlor Car connecting with Providence Line from New York for all important Lake and Mountain Resorts. This car is attached to White Mountain Express, leaving Boston at 9.30 a.m., at Nashua Junction.

From New York, leaving Grand Central Depot, at **10.00 a.m.** Parlor Car for all important White Mountain Resorts. This car runs via Connecticut River Line.

FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

Leave Fabyan's **9.00 a.m.** Parlor Car for New York via Connecticut River Line.

Leave Fabyan's **9.15 a.m.** Parlor Car for Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston.

Leave Fabyan's **9.15 a.m.** Parlor Car for Worcester and Providence, connecting with Providence Line for New York.

Leave Fabyan's **9.15 a.m.** Parlor Car for Fall River connecting with Fall River Line for New York.

Leave Jefferson **8.45 a.m.** Parlor Car for New York via Connecticut River Line.

Leave Jefferson **8.45 a.m.** Parlor Car for Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston.

Leave Fabyan's **1.00 p.m.** Parlor Car for Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston.

Leave Fabyan's **10.30 p.m.** Sleeping Car for Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston. This car arrives Boston 8.05 on following morning.

Leave No. Woodstock **11.10 a.m.** for Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell and Boston.

FROM BOSTON TO MONTREAL, IMPORTANT STATIONS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT; ALSO CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL.

Leave Boston **9.00 a.m.** Parlor Car for Manchester, Concord, Local Stations on Boston & Maine R.R., Northern R.R. Div., and Central Vermont R.R., St. John and Montreal, via Central Vermont Line.

Leave Boston **9.00 a.m.** Parlor Car for St. Johnsbury, Newport and Montreal, via Montreal & Boston Air Line.

Leave Boston **11.00 a.m.** Parlor Car for Manchester, Concord, Franklin, White River Junction, Montpelier Junction and St. Albans; also Sleeping Car for Chicago via Central Vermont Line.

Leave Boston **7.15 p.m.** Sleeping Car for Franklin, White River Junction, Montpelier, St. Albans, St. John and Montreal, via Central Vermont Line.

Leave Boston **7.15 p.m.** Sleeping Car for Woodsville, St. Johnsbury, Newport, St. John and Montreal, via Montreal & Boston Air Line; also for St. Paul via Soo Line.

RAIL AND STAGE CONNECTIONS.

RAIL CONNECTIONS FROM MAIN LINE.

Nashua Junction. — With Nashua & Acton Branch; Boston & Maine R.R., Worcester and Rochester Division, and Manchester and Keene Division.

Manchester. — With Concord & Portsmouth Branch; Manchester & North Weare Branch; Boston & Maine R.R., Manchester and Lawrence Division.

Hooksett. — With Suncook Valley Branch.

Concord. — With Boston & Maine R.R., Northern R.R. Division, and Concord & Claremont, and Peterboro' & Hillsboro' Branches.

Tilton. — With Tilton & Belmont R.R.

Lake Village. — With Lake Shore R.R.

Weirs. — With Steamer "Lady of the Lake" on Lake Winnipesaukee.

Plymouth. — With Pemigewasset Valley Branch.

Wells River. — With Boston & Maine R.R., Passumpsic Division; and Montpelier & Wells River R.R.

Wing Road. — With White Mountains Branch.

Whitefield. — With Whitefield & Jefferson Branch.

Scott's. — With Maine Central R.R.

Lancaster. — With Maine Central R.R. for North Stratford, Colebrook, Dixville Notch, Connecticut Lake and Quebec via Dudswell Junction.

Groveton Junction. — With Grand Trunk Ry. for stations east and west.

Bethlehem Junction. — With Profile & Franconia Notch R.R., "Narrow Gauge."

Fabyan's. — With Maine Central R.R.

Base Mt. Washington. — With Mt. Washington Ry.

STAGE CONNECTIONS. MAIN LINE AND BRANCHES.

AUBURN. — For Auburn Village.

ASHLAND. — For Holderness and Asquam House.

BELMONT. — For Gilmanton.

CANDIA. — For Deerfield.

CENTRE BARNSTEAD. — For Farmington and Rochester.

CONCORD. — For Loudon Village, Loudon Ridge, Dunbarton and Hopkinton.

CANTERBURY. — For Canterbury Centre, Shaker Village and Hillville.

CAMPTON VILLAGE. — For Campton Village, West Campton and Waterville.

DALTON. — For Lunenburg, Vt.

EPSOM. — For Epsom, Northwood Narrows, Northwood Centre, Northwood Ridge and Northwood.

GREENFIELD. — For Rye Beach.

NORTH WEARE. — For Weare Centre.

NORTH WOODSTOCK. — For Flume and Profile House.

NORTHUMBERLAND. — For Maidstown, Vt., Brunswick, Vt., and Bloomfield, Vt.

OIL MILLS. — For Dearbons Village, South Weare and Clinton Grove.

JEFFERSON. — For Jefferson Hill and Jefferson Highlands.

LACONIA. — For Gilford Village.

LISBON. — For Sugar Hill.

LITTLETON. — For Franconia and Sugar Hill.

PARKERS. — For New Boston.

PITTSFIELD. — For Loudon Centre and Lower Gilmanton.

RUMNEY. — For Rumney Village and North Groton.

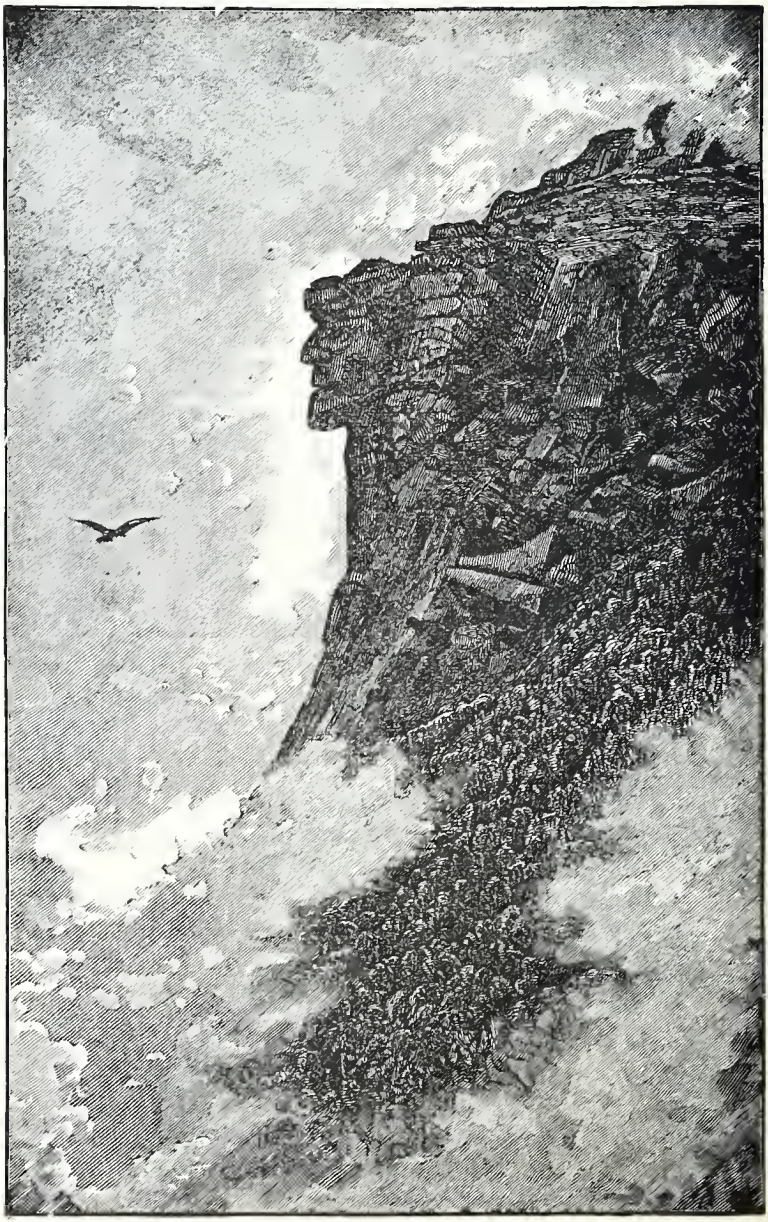
SOUTH LANCASTER. — For Lunenburg, Vt.

WEST RUMNEY. — For Dorchester and Canaan.

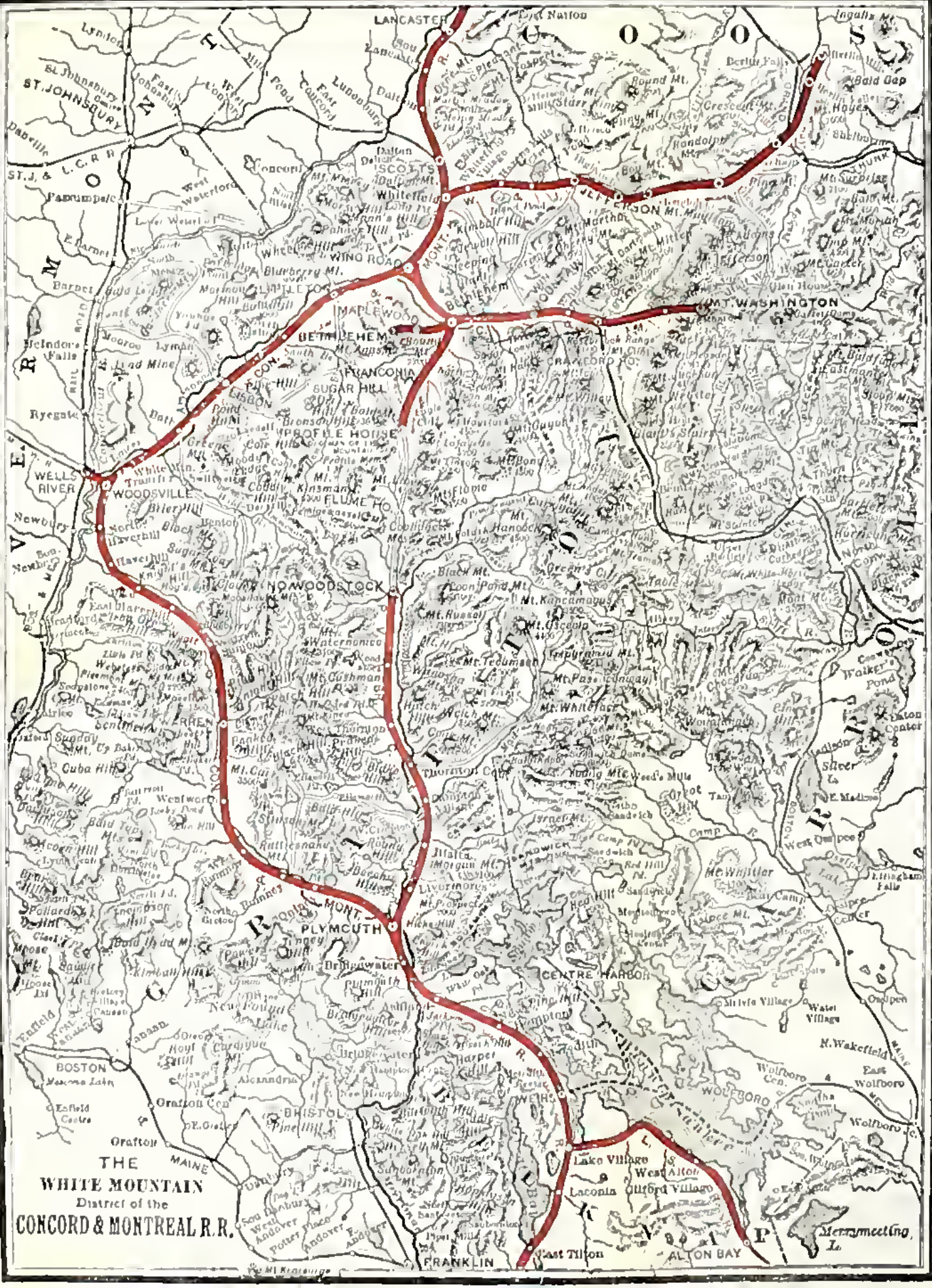
WARREN. — For Breezy Point and Mt. Moosilauke.

WOODSVILLE. — For Wildwood, Benton and Swiftwater.

Information in regard to distance from station of any stage line, Stage Fare or Time of departure, will be cheerfully given upon application to Boston Passenger Agency, Concord & Montreal R.R., 207 Washington Street, Boston.



"OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAINS."


THE
WHITE MOUNTAIN
District of the
CONCORD & MONTREAL R.R.
LANCASTER
ST. JOHNSBURY
WHITEFIELD
JEFFERSON
MT. WASHINGTON
MAPLEWOOD
BETHLEHEM
FRANCONIA
PROFILE HOUSE
WOODSVILLE
WELLS RIVER
NORTH WOODSTOCK
PLYMOUTH
CENTRE HARBOR
LAKE VILLAGE
LACONIA
ALTON BAY
FRANKLIN
BRISTOL
BOSTON
WOLFBORO
Lake Winnipesaukee
Lake Winnisquam
Squam Lake
Newfound Lake
Merrimack R.
Pemigewasset R.
Ammonoosuc R.
Androscoggin R.
Connecticut R.
Saco R.
Presidential Range
Franconia Mts.
Kinsman Mts.
Moosilauke
Cherry Mt.
Mt. Kancamagus
Mt. Osceola
Mt. Tecumseh
Mt. Passaconaway
Mt. Whiteface
Mt. Chocorua
Mt. Cushman
Mt. Cardigan
Ossipee Mts.
Sandwich Range
Belknap Mts.
Red Hill
Mt. Whittier
Mt. Israel
Mt. Prospect
Mt. Morgan
Mt. Kearsarge
Mt. Pleasant
Mt. Willard
Mt. Carrigain
Mt. Hale
Mt. Lafayette
Mt. Lincoln
Mt. Liberty
Mt. Flume
Mt. Garfield
Mt. Hancock
Mt. Adams
Mt. Jefferson
Mt. Clay
Mt. Madison
Mt. Monroe
Mt. Franklin
Mt. Pierce
Mt. Eisenhower
Mt. Pleasant
Mt. Surprise
Mt. Starr King
Mt. Weeks
Mt. Cleveland
Mt. Moosilauke
Mt. Cube
Mt. Orne
Mt. Cuba
Mt. Cube
Mt. Kinsman
Mt. Lafayette
Mt. Lincoln
Mt. Liberty
Mt. Flume
Mt. Garfield
Mt. Hancock
Mt. Adams
Mt. Jefferson
Mt. Clay
Mt. Madison
Mt. Monroe
Mt. Franklin
Mt. Pierce
Mt. Eisenhower
Mt. Pleasant
Mt. Surprise
Mt. Starr King
Mt. Weeks
Mt. Cleveland
Mt. Moosilauke
Mt. Cube
Mt. Orne
Mt. Cuba
Mt. Cube
Mt. Kinsman